

# NATIONAL REPUBLIC



**Communists In Your Own Back Yard**

# NATIONAL REPUBLIC

A Magazine of Fundamental Americanism



"LET US RAISE A STANDARD TO WHICH THE WISE AND THE HONEST MAY REPAIR."  
—WASHINGTON.

"THAT GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE, BY THE PEOPLE, FOR THE PEOPLE, SHALL NOT PERISH FROM THE EARTH."—LINCOLN.

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## FEATURED in this issue . . .

IN A VERY thought-provoking article, page 1, Congressman Gordon H. Scherer (R-Ohio), a member of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, brings to public light events surrounding certain hearings of the Committee in just one of the many localities in which the Committee has appeared. In reviewing the hearing in Baltimore, Mr. Scherer shows the mistaken belief of the public that there are "only a handful of Communists" within our Country.

BIGNESS in organization, be it industry, labor unions or Government, has its grave dangers, says Jess Raley, page 3.

MANY candidates for President are being mentioned by the leftists in Democrat Party circles. The leftists appear to have a harvest of ready-to-runners. However, conservatives are silently grooming an all-time winner to spring at the primaries. Dr. Dan Gilbert, page 5, in another of his illuminating articles, praises the qualifications of Senator Frank Lausche of Ohio, whom he learns on investigation is a real contender for 1960.

AN ARTICLE by T. J. Carruth, page 7, is designed to awaken the American public to the fact that the earth is crumbling beneath our feet and is being washed out into the ocean, promising to vanish this great Country into oblivion in years to come.

A STORY by G. Holcomb, page 13, with all the thrills and frills tells how a spy ring was operated openly by Confederates in Washington, D. C., during the early days of the Civil War.

ARE Americans, particularly the small holders, being arbitrarily dispossessed of their property rights under the guise of "Urban Renewal" slum clearance and other high sounding and apparent humanitarian efforts, with the net result that a few large speculators reap harvests in profits? Mrs. Jo Hindman, page 15, gives her views based on a study.

THE young people of America know of the pleasures of river life only through movies and their Grandpas and Mammaws. They do not know first-hand of the peace and nerve-silencing murmurs of the river streams, broken only by the beautiful sound of the whistle of the steamboat. Youth has been robbed of the great joys of true nature, peace and quiet, and travels on the river boat. Now he will have the opportunity to sail the river on the reconstructed old river boat, the *Delta Queen*, says Sidney Snook, page 19.

AMERICA's friends of the past have been more or less deserted along with the noble cause for which they stood and for which we aided them for a time, only to fall with the debacle of our foreign policy. Vice Admiral T. G. W. Settle asks why in his article, page 17, "Shouldn't We Bury Our Dead?"

ONE of the most interesting stories of the Civil War is told by George W. Grupp, page 21. Likened to one of the early day movie thrillers, this true story of the theft of a Confederate train by a posse of northern spies, and the thrilling pursuit by the Confederates.

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## COMMUNISTS IN YOUR OWN BACK YARD

*The Communist menace is a fact, not a figment of fancy. The sooner the public wakes up to this, the better for America!*

By **HON. GORDON H. SCHERER**

*U. S. Representative from Ohio*

PROFESSOR Lovett looked like an ordinary instructor as he faced his High School class. "I have read," he scorned, "of the dreadful advances which Communism is making in this country. During 1957 according to the learned and objective author of this booklet, the Kremlin scored victory after victory against the free world."

He paused, smiled sarcastically. "If," he said, "it is true that Communists are winning in the free world, it would seem likely that at least a few of them are in the United States. But I don't know where. Do you?"

No one replied.

"I would think," the Professor continued, "that if the situation is as bad as it is represented to be, we might have at least one anemic practitioner of Redology somewhere in our own community."

A slight smile passed around the room but there was no reply. High School students are ill-prepared to challenge such statements, much less to ferret out our subversives.

It is obvious, however, that an alarming number of adults agree with Professor Lovett. They seem to think that the talk about Communism is a sort of nightmare created by sadly misinformed individuals. Therefore, in the interest of fairness and self-protection, let's examine a bit of the evidence at hand.

The House Committee on Un-American Activities during 1957 conducted a most enlightening investigation of Communist activities in and about Baltimore, Maryland. One of the Committee's witnesses, Clifford C. Miller, Jr., was an employee of the Bethlehem Steel Company at Sparrows Point. In addition, he was a graduate of the University of West Virginia, a Phi Beta Kappa, and a member of the Communist Party at the behest of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

A member of the Communist Party Steel Club at Sparrows Point, Miller outlined its purposes as: "To exert influence upon our fellow steel workers, try to recruit them into the party, try to get the policies of the party into our union — into our trade union, and along that line it was one of our prime, one of our cardinal duties as comrades to attend union meetings."

Miller names as his immediate superior in the Party one Aaron Ostrofsky. The last meeting between Miller and Ostrofsky, Miller said, occurred on April 25, 1957, at which time Ostrofsky knew that Miller had been subpoenaed to appear as a witness before the Committee.

"Mr. Ostrofsky's opinion of this Committee," Miller testified, "was about as low as it could possibly be. He felt that this Committee was here to harass people, to try to blow up its own importance, and to try to grab headlines."

"What," asked Richard Arens, Staff Director for the Committee, "did Comrade Ostrofsky tell you with respect to your demeanor before this Committee?"

"Well, as an alleged loyal member of the Party, I brought out the fact that I thought that the only thing I could do would be to rely upon the Fifth Amendment. He concurred in that, but added the strong recommendation that I get in touch with a lawyer."

Then, one by one, Miller named individuals whom he personally knew as Communists at the Sparrows Point mill. His list included Irving Spector, William H. Wood, Levy Williamson, Joseph P. Henderson, and Benjamin Fino.

A second witness for the Committee in the Baltimore



*Congressman Gordon H. Scherer*



investigation was Irene Barkaga. She testified that she became a Communist only as a means of aiding an intelligence agency of the United States Government.

"Who," asked Arens, "actually enlisted you into the Communist Party and when?"

"In April, 1952," Miss Barkaga replied, "Jean Silverberg asked me to join the Communist Party."

"Did you know her, and do you now testify under oath that you knew her, as a Communist?"

"Yes," Miss Barkaga replied. Then, in response to questioning, she reported many others in the Baltimore area whom she knew as Communists. Among them were Sirkka Toumi Lee, a secretary; Fred Hallengren, an airline mechanic; and Claire Friedman Round, a former school teacher.

As a third and final undercover witness in the Baltimore investigation, Charles M. Craig, Sr., appeared. He, too, became a Communist Party member at the request of an agency of the United States Government.

"I joined the Communist Party," he testified, "at the Fred Douglass Club. There were about 30 members in that Club, but it was a bookshop and community center so a good many other members would come from time to time."

"Who," Arens asked, "actually recruited you into the Communist Party?"

"Rose Lambert," Craig said. Then he named and identified others whom he personally knew as Communist Party members. These included Milton Seif and Otto Yerrell, both employed at the Bethlehem Shipyard in Baltimore; Abraham Kotelchuck, a former physicist at Aberdeen Proving Grounds but later dismissed by the Government for security reasons; Elsie Winter, an office worker; Milton Bates, a salesman; and several others.

These testimonies, if true, are enough to make Professor Lovett's argument pitifully inadequate if not actually subversive. But the Committee, never satisfied with a one-sided story, sought all the pertinent facts.

Consequently it subpoenaed the accused and confronted them with the evidence. First it called Aaron Ostrofsky, administered an oath, and questioned him.

Ostrofsky, represented by counsel, stated that he was an American citizen, outlined his formal education, and reported that he was employed as a welder at Bethlehem Steel Company. He pointed out that he had served in the United States Army and received the purple heart and combat infantry badge and two battle stars.

"Mr. Ostrofsky," Arens began, "this morning Mr. Clifford Miller took an oath before this Committee, laid his liberty on the line, and testified while he was under oath that he knew you as a Communist. I want to give you an opportunity while you are under oath to deny it. Was Mr. Miller lying or was he telling the truth when he identified you as a Communist?"

"Well," Ostrofsky replied, "I will have to refuse to answer that question on the grounds that it may tend to incriminate me."

"You are not under any compulsion," Arens said. "You said, 'I will have to refuse to answer.' Do you refuse to answer?"

"I say," Ostrofsky said, "I decline to answer that question because I feel just like I did."

Arens then asked Clifford Miller to stand. "Mr. Ostrofsky," Arens said, "would you kindly accommodate us by looking to your left at this man who said he knew you as a Communist? Do you know Clifford Miller, the man standing there who is facing you, looking you in the face?"

"I refuse," Ostrofsky said, "to answer that question,

sir, on the same grounds, that it might tend to incriminate me."

And so it was with Irving Spector, William Wood, Levy Williamson, and Benjamin Fino. All of these invoked the privileges of the Fifth Amendment when asked to affirm or deny Miller's testimony about them.

Now the Committee called upon persons who Irene Barkaga had named as Communists. First among these was Irving Kandel. He appeared with counsel, on May 7, 1957. After an excessive number of questions and an invocation of the First and Fifth Amendments, he admitted that he was Irving Kandel.

"Have you ever used the name of Henry Ross?" Arens asked.

"I refuse to answer that question on the grounds previously given," Kandel said.

Next Arens attempted to establish Kandel's school and employment records but succeeded in learning little except that Kandel served in the United States Navy during World War II.

And to complete the picture," Arens asked, "and to be accurate about it all, were you a member of the Communist Party while you were in the Navy?"

"I refuse to answer that question on the grounds previously stated," Kandel said.

Now Arens tackled Kandel's record subsequent to his Navy service. But the witness repeatedly took the Fifth Amendment. Finally Arens asked:

"Have you had any employment since your discharge from the United States Navy until the present time, concerning which you can tell this Committee without disclosing any information which could be used against you in a criminal proceedings?"

"Please say it in an understandable way," Kandel asked.

Arens, then, proceeding as if with a child, outlined the questions one by one, each time getting a refusal to answer from Kandel who repeatedly objected to what he called a lack of clarity of the questions.

"Maybe," commented Congressman Francis E. Walter of Pennsylvania, "I could clarify the situation."

"I wish you would, Congressman," Kandel replied.

"Yes," Congressman Walter said. "I will endeavor to with one simple little question: Have you ever done anything since you were discharged from the Navy except work for the Communist Party?"

"That," Kandel said, "is about the simplest question I have heard in a long time."

"Yes," Congressman Walter agreed, "it is very simple."

Then, after a conference with his counsel, Kandel

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## COMING FEATURES

States Rights vs. Federal Tyranny

Historic Homes In America

One Man With Courage

Life In Our Arctic Outpost

The Old-Time Barbershop

Now Is The Hour Of Decision

and other interesting features



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# IN LIKENESS OF FLAME

*To keep our free enterprise system, neither management, labor nor Government, should be allowed to grow too big or powerful*

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**By JESS RALEY**

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**PHILOSOPHERS**, for more than two thousands six hundred years, have devoted their best efforts to an attempt to place man in the most advantageous position possible. Or more aptly to mark a path that might attain this position by expending reasonable thought and effort. Opinions range full scale, from almost complete freedom to near absolute security (complete freedom and absolute security being adjudged metaphysical concepts beyond the scope of materialism). It is generally agreed, however, by free men of good conscience, that man is at his best when the organizations within his respective society are small enough to permit considerable freedom, yet big enough to provide reasonable security.

Personal incentive must be expected to play a part in the individual choice of position, or happy medium, for those organizations most likely to affect the lives of all men.

A person who holds a plush position in a big, bureaucratic government will likely be persuaded to believe the country's salvation is dependent on big, all-powerful, federal government. When a politician must depend on powerful party bosses, rather than his record on election day, it is most unlikely that he will criticize his party's power. An industrialist may be expected to smile on a merger that makes for less competition if said merger plants his organization in the driver's seat. Certainly those people who receive a slice of the huge melon grown from union dues believe it impossible for organized labor to become too big.

Opposition well worthy of consideration is exemplified by those who must pick up the tab for big government; potentially great statesmen who have little chance of election because their party is notoriously weak in a particular district; the industrialist whose life's work and ambitions are swallowed up in a merger over which he has little or no control; many rank and file union members who have little control over the amount of dues they pay, how the money is spent, or in some cases, what union they belong to.

In a broad attempt to agree on a happy medium for the more complex organizations of this age, it may be said that, by and large, an organization must be adjudged of proper size and scope when a mutual dependency exists between the organization and its clientele or constituency.

In this age, an industry that lacks capital and vision is doomed to almost certain failure regardless of its product. Vision exemplified by engineers and technicians, laboratories and proving grounds dedicated to the proposition that the product and/or service must be improved without prohibitive increase of cost—capital, to retool, produce and advertise the product. An industry lacking any of these essentials is considered to be dead on its feet and (for reasons of future security) may find it difficult to obtain the services of young, top-flight personnel.

An industry is obviously too big when it can stifle competition, make or break dependent industry and dictate to its customers. Naturally the customer is first to suffer from a monopoly, but the industry involved is likely to suffer far greater loss in the course of time. Relieved of the incentive to improve its product and method of production, an industrial organization would soon become so smug and egocentric, the product would cease to improve, cost of production would become prohibitive and another, apparently unrelated product would probably crash the monopolized market.

In these United States consumer and producer are served equally by certain laws designed to insure free enterprise. Human nature being what it is, such laws are necessary if not desirable; however, an organization may be reduced from too big to too little when those vested with authority to administer such laws fail to re-examine the offender's position occasionally, e.g., railroads were too big when, as the only means of transportation, they could, and in some cases did, make or break shippers by rate differentials and rebates. Today they are too little when they must compete not only with each other, but also with improved water and highway transportation.

Labor unions are among the most controversial organizations in America today. The right of free men to organize has long been recognized as the accepted method whereby those who have nothing except their labor to sell may expect to reap a reasonable share of the wealth which they help produce. This power in American labor has been a prime factor in proving Marx's theory of "surplus value" incorrect when applied to a society of free men. Certainly no one would care to join a union too little to provide proper representation.

When a union becomes so powerful it can spend the membership's money without a full accounting, form an unholy alliance with industry to exploit the workers or break a competitor, force an industry to raise wages beyond that which is justified by increased productivity.



*Depicting the Government Of the People, By the People and For the People*

ity, exert pressure to the extent that laws will be passed favoring organized labor at the expense of the general economy, it must be assumed that particular union has progressed into a ruthless master. Actually there is no logical argument to maintain the position that labor is incapable of monopoly (e.g., if all steel producers were to merge, a monopoly would certainly exist. Yet all steel, rubber, auto, and many other producers may be embraced in the same labor union).

It has been said that politics is the alternative of totalitarian government. This can be, but is not necessarily true. A state may embrace dozens of political parties, all too small to make their opinions immediately felt, and be controlled by a very few or even one man. Political parties often grow from the philosophy of one man and are small in the beginning, but, by and large, there is little incentive for a person to become affiliated with such a party in a stable state.

For the most part, political opinion may be divided into two broad categories, conservative and liberal—party affiliation notwithstanding. A table of experience would tend to prove that man is better served when each of these two opinions are strong enough to demand a reasonable compromise in affairs of state. Complete domination by one party, as exemplified by Russia, China and several other states, constitutes a dictatorship with party leaders in full command. When one party become all powerful in any state, totalitarianism is automatically effected.

Organized government is a by-product of man's experience that he is better served by an authority strong enough to administer the law of the land. A state so loosely organized it cannot enforce the law and protect its citizens from the enemy without, is undesirable and useless.

As man must control all organizations, so must he control the state government or the government will control the man. When government becomes so powerful it can ignore the mandate on which it was founded, its only just source of authority, and act above and beyond the scope granted in the original charter or any legal amendment, that government is too big. When a government becomes so inhibited with complex bureaus that the duly elected representatives of the people admit they are unable to remedy matters, there can be no doubt who occupies the driver's seat.

All organizations conceived by man can become too big, can grow from an obedient servant into a domineering master. As a matter of fact, even though an organization be conceived of God, it can become too big, if man is the administrator. To know this is assuredly true, we may consider the Church. Nothing



*Corrupt Legislation and Legislators*

has contributed more to civilization, as we know it, than the Christian Church. Nothing can approach the Church as an instrument of good, justice and mercy; yet a society embracing one, all-powerful Church could soon find itself the slave of such Church.

There is a school of thought that maintains the Church was responsible for the fall of the Roman Empire and the Dark Ages which followed, but this opinion is unsupported by facts. The Roman Empire fell from corruption within its "too big" government. The Dark Ages followed because there was no other civilization ready to take its place. Actually the Church was the only beacon of light for many years.

What then may be set in motion with assurance it will perform faithfully the appointed task? Perhaps the answer abides in man's experience with fire.

The weight of authority agrees that man's advantageous use of fire was a prime step in the march toward civilization. With fire man could forge better tools and weapons, cook his food and be fairly independent of cold climates. With torch and bonfire man became master of the night, but he could not gain complete control over his most gifted servant.

The greatest minds of that age were doubtless devoted to this problem, and it seems reasonable to assume the man who first conceived the idea of placing a ring of stones around a fire was certain he had solved the problem for all time. The same is true of the first man who built a hearth and chimney. No one can say how many thousand years elapsed before man concluded that eternal vigilance was the only sure way to control fire.

Forewarned is forearmed, and the man of this complex civilization knows not to play with fire; but when will he learn that all the organizations dedicated to a better life are inhibited with a likeness of flame?

## REDS PENETRATE CALIFORNIA

The Communist Party of California is engaged in a massive effort to penetrate every segment of the California community, including industries, unions, major political parties, community and fraternal organizations, churches, and nationality groups, the House Committee on Un-American Activities warned in an extensive report released today.

Terming the Communist Party of California the second largest concentration of Communists in the nation, the Committee report sets forth hitherto secret party documents detailing the party's organizational structure and plans of operation. The report also sets forth biographical sketches and activities of 85 prominent members of the Southern California apparatus.

Describing the present Communist tactic of infiltra-

tion of legitimate organizations, the Committee report declares:

"Communists are under orders to wear a new look. In other words, to a degree unmatched in party history, Communists are now promoting themselves as loyal to the United States, peace-loving and humanitarian in purpose, and anxious to work in harmony with socialists, liberals, and even capitalists for the good of the Nation."

Commenting on the report, Congressman Francis E. Walter (D., Pa.), Chairman of the Committee, stated: "The report is a result of approximately two years' study and investigation by the Committee of the Communist conspiracy in Southern California which has ramifications in virtually every segment of California society."

# OHIO'S 'BOB TAFT DEMOCRAT'

**Millions of thinking people of the United States are planning to make 1960 elections a showdown in an effort to wrest political control from leftists**

**By DR. DAN W. GILBERT**

ON THE opening day of the 83rd Congress, in January, 1957, all eyes were focused on the junior Senator from Ohio, Frank Lausche, who occupied a position of influence and power unique in the history of that august body. Ohio's freshman Senator, in typical independent fashion, had taken upon himself the role and responsibility of deciding whether the Republicans or Democrats should organize the Senate, with consequent control of the important committee chairmanships.

In the November, 1956, election the Democrats had won 49 seats to the Republicans 47. But the Democrat majority included Lausche who had a habit of voting with his party only when, and if he thought it was good for the country. If Lausche decided to vote with the Republicans on "organizational day," the result would be a 48-48 tie, allowing Vice President Nixon to cast the deciding ballot in favor of the G.O.P. Characteristically, Lausche pursued his independence to the very moment when his vote was called for—and then he stayed with the Democrats.

But it was not always so. In 1950, Democrat orators and campaign contributors from Maine to California, in obedience to labor union bosses, announced an all-out drive to purge Mr. Republican, Senator Bob Taft, out of the United States Senate. Frank Lausche, that year, was running again for Governor of Ohio, as a Democrat, of course. But he did what he considered best for his State and the nation. He championed Mr. Republican, Robert Taft, from one border of the Buckeye State to the other, while deliberately refraining from saying one complimentary word regarding Taft's union-financed Democrat opponent, "Jumping Joe" Ferguson. When asked squarely about his own vote, Lausche flatly declared, "I would not be telling the truth if I did not say I, personally, was voting for Bob Taft."

Truly, Frank Lausche can best be described as a "Bob Taft Democrat." Not even Taft had a record for more resolute resistance of union boss attempts at dominion. Like Taft, Lausche has always stood for a fair deal for labor—union and non-union. But his whole career has been characterized by a determination never to wear the yoke of union bossdom, which has become almost a slave-uniform of other Democrat politicians outside the South.

In 1936, Frank Lausche was elected Common Pleas Judge of Cuyahoga (including the City of Cleveland) County, Ohio's largest. Almost immediately, Judge Lausche incurred the organized wrath of the top union bosses, which has been his portion in politics ever since. A small restaurant owner, Mrs. Pearl E. Crosby, was the target of a union organizing drive. She said that her workers wanted no union. So, she averred, the union demanded that she fire them and hire union members. The union threw a picket line around her place of business. Then she went to court in quest of an order restraining the union from harassing her and her employees.

After a sensational hearing in court, Judge Lausche

granted an injunction against the union. In his history-making ruling, Lausche declared:

1. Organizational picketing can legally be carried on only against an establishment where there is a current dispute between management and the workers. In other words, picketing is unlawful when done to force a union on workers who do not want it, or to coerce an employer into firing non-union workers in order to replace them with union members.

2. The only legal picketing is peaceful picketing.

These are good, sound, Constitutional American principles. But because he stood up for them, Frank Lausche, like Bob Taft, found union bosses trying to "gang up" on him every time he ran for public office. But trouncing union-endorsed opponents has become a happy habit with Frank Lausche, the always victorious Bob Taft Democrat. Three times he was elected judge, twice he won as candidate for Mayor of Cleveland, five times he served as Governor of the great State of Ohio, and now he is in the Senate—to remain there until he heeds pleas to return to the Governor's mansion or, by some political miracle, should go to the White House in Washington.

Lausche's most violent clash with union bosses occurred in 1943, when he was running for reelection as Mayor of Cleveland, a most highly organized city. On election eve, 7000 workers were called out on strike against the Cleveland Graphite Bronze Co., a manufacturer of ball bearings for airplane engines. Lausche promptly went on the radio, called the strike a disservice to our war effort, and promised police protec-



*Hon. Frank J. Lausche of Ohio, Mayor of Cleveland Two Terms, Governor of Ohio for Five Terms, Presently U. S. Senator from Ohio, Looked to as Presidential Timber for 1960 by Millions of Democrats*



tion for workers who would defy the picket lines and return to work. The union propagandists shouted, "strike breaker," but the people of Cleveland, Republican and Democrat, union and non-union, reelected him Mayor by an overwhelming majority which has yet to be eclipsed. Lausche got 71% of all votes cast, snowing his opponent under two-and-a-half to one.

Americans who believe in integrity, independence, and experience in their public servants may well ask: why not Lausche for President? Well, why not?

Though it was a habit for big-wig Democrats to "clear it with Sidney" (Hillman, the late founder of the C.I.O.) and in more recent years with Walter Reuther, his successor, certainly, there is no "unwritten law" that the Democrat candidate must be hand-picked by such union bosses. Let the people speak in the other 49 States, as they have in Ohio.

Lausche is the best proof that a candidate, yes, in an "industrial State," yes, on the Democrat ticket, can win in the face of even the most ruthless union leadership opposition — provided, of course, that the candidate has ability and true voter appeal. In recent years, the only candidates the union political dictators have beaten have been those so wishy-washy or personally unappealing that conservative voters have stayed home in droves. Time and time again, conservative and independent voters have demonstrated that they will let the liberal-radicals win by default, rather than rally round a supposed independent conservative who "me-too's" the liberals and impeaches his own sincerity. But let a conservative of courage, steeped in true Americanism, independence and integrity, let a Bob Taft Republican or a Bob Taft Democrat run for office, and he can and will win by a landslide!

The top ranking union bosses, of course, feel pretty cocky over some of the victories that they scored, with the help of stay-away-from-the-polls conservatives, in the 1958 Congressional elections. They make no secret of the fact that they are scheming for a clean sweep from the White House on down in 1960. But nothing could deflate and demoralize them more effectively than a boom for Lausche! All their bitter, name-calling, well-financed campaigns against Frank Lausche, the Bob Taft Democrat, have done nothing but demonstrate that "union purges" never work except against washed-up politicians who are on the way down the drain anyway.

The so-called "liberal," that is, union-bossed Democrat presidential "possibilities" — such as Gov. Soapy Williams of Michigan, Talkathon Humphrey of Minn., Stu Symington of Mo., Ivy League Kennedy of Mass., etc. — have captured some headlines by demagogic grand-standing and cheap publicity stunts, but as solid, presidential timber, Lausche is a giant oak, and they saplings, in comparison. Next month, in NATIONAL REPUBLIC, we will consider the record of Frank Lausche as five-time Governor of Ohio; a record that virtually insures his going back to Columbus as Ohio's Chief Executive if and when he ever tires of the Senate. The Lausche record of economy and efficiency in government and of his championing of decentralized government, has immeasurable appeal to the harrassed and now growing rebellion among taxpayers who groan under the tax-and-spend policies of all the self-advertised "liberal" State administrations, such as that headed by Rockefeller in New York, Pat Brown in California, Soapy Williams in Michigan, etc.

From the always important standpoint of "strategic geography," Lausche's position is perfect. Virginia had the honor in early American history. But in the last hundred years, Ohio has been unchallenged as

"Let him who spends the money collect the tax, except in those fields where the service is definitely one of a State or National character. With money goes power. With power goes control. In the increasing of central control lies a grave danger to the American type of democracy . . . a type based upon local self-government, local control, and direct participation." — LAUSCHE AS GOVERNOR OF OHIO

"mother of presidents" — sending 6 of her favorite sons to the White House. Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, Michigan do not compare with Ohio when it comes to "political geography." Because his fine record is well-known in neighboring states, Lausche as an active candidate should do very well in such populous commonwealths as Illinois, Pennsylvania, and Indiana. Because of his Constitutional conservatism, Lausche would be more acceptable to the South than any of the wild-eyed liberal-union-bossed possibilities.

When asked about the presidency, Lausche replied with his usual honesty and humility, "I am not going to look to the stars, grasping into limitless space . . . But if by some miraculous chance the assignment should come to me, I would not flee the responsibility." How refreshingly in contrast with the stale Adlai Stevenson line — "Of course, I am not and shall not be a candidate — but naturally, if there should be a draft, then that would be something else again . . . etc. . . ."

Like all men, Frank Lausche is known to his countrymen by the friends — and the enemies — that he has made.

Union-bossed Democrat Party Chairman Paul Butler has sourly said regarding Lausche, "Our party has no room for independents." But millions of sincere, patriotic Democrats, and Republicans, believe that there should be no room in the White House for any man who is *not* independent of the type of union-bossdom that presides over the Butler-Humphrey-Stevenson-Kennedy-Kefauver wing of the Democrat Party.

Exercising his famous independence, Lausche gave a last-minute endorsement to Harry Truman in 1948. Lausche won for Governor by more than 200,000 while pulling Truman through to a slender 7,000-vote margin over Dewey. One commentator said, "People were so stunned to hear Lausche praising another Democrat that they went out and voted for Truman in a daze."

With his usual ugly and intemperate gratitude, Truman has said of Lausche, "I don't like the . . . But millions of loyal citizens will count it a badge of honor that Frank Lausche has gained a place high on Harry Truman's 'hate list,' along with Douglas MacArthur, Dwight Eisenhower, Richard Nixon, and a number of other famous American patriots.

Yea, Senator Lausche is remarkable because of the enemies he has made among those who put their party and its union-bosses ahead of their country. But Frank Lausche, the Bob Taft Democrat, because of his honesty and patriotism, has received almost incredible  
(See OHIO'S — page 22)

# CONSERVATION -- OR EXTINCTION?

*Nature is dangerously off balance. Our natural resources are being consumed far faster than they can be redeveloped*

By T. J. CARRUTH

IF SOMEONE yelled to you: "LOOK OUT! THE GROUND YOU ARE STANDING ON IS DISAPPEARING!" you would most probably laugh in his face. Yet, that is exactly what is happening.

Unfortunately, this thing we call soil erosion in many instances is too slow to be taken seriously, so the average citizen pays it little notice. The matter was called to my attention recently by the following incident.

Our train moved slowly up an incline leading to the Huey P. Long Bridge across the Mississippi River above New Orleans. One fellow passenger remarked to another: "You know, an average of 1,233 freight cars cross over this bridge every day. That's about one every seventy seconds."

The man seated next to him looked out a window; far below the muddy waters churned lazily along. The man took out a pocket notebook and pencil, and made a few brief calculations.

"If we count the carloads of valuable topsoil passing under this bridge," said he, "we find the number to be something like 13,000 for every twenty-four hours throughout the year. That's more than one every seven seconds. Or, by way of comparison, for each railroad car moving over the bridge approximately TEN carloads of soil particles roll past in the 'muddy waters below, on the way to oblivion.'"

"Why should we worry about that?" asked his companion. "Soil has been washing away for centuries, and there is still plenty of it left. The process is so slow that nobody notices the loss of a little dirt."

"The Mississippi," continued the other, "is only one of the many rivers carrying an enormous amount of the country's vanishing topsoil into the sea. A large portion of the best part of the North American continent now lies east of Charleston, west of San Francisco, south of New Orleans. People don't realize that our country is literally washing and blowing out from under us."

"Oh, well," shrugged the unworried one, "there'll be enough high ground left for me to hang onto as long as I am hanging around."

Too many of us have grown up under the delusion that we have an inexhaustible supply of everything we are ever going to need. If the supply does run out, we feel, it won't happen during our lifetime. "Let future generations root for themselves" seems to be our attitude toward long-range planning. Why worry about bad luck that might not ever happen to us?

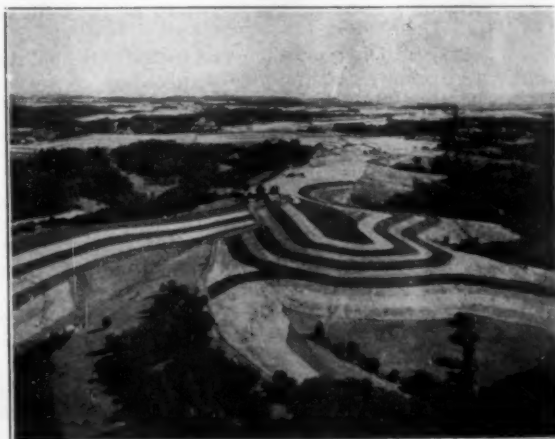
During the past three and a half centuries we have carelessly "run through" many of our most valuable natural resources. Some are gone; others going at an accelerated rate; few are holding their own against the onslaught of civilization. The situation necessitates, before it is too late, a drastic revision of many of our common practices, along with changes in the general public attitude toward conservation.

Let us review briefly the conditions found on this continent by early English settlers shortly after the year 1600:

1. Soil was being formed over the entire continent at a rate exceeding its removal.
2. Most streams, during a greater part of the year, ran clear and sparkling to the oceans. Ground water was abundant and stable over a large area.
3. Of the country's 1,937,000,000 acres of land, 850,000,000 were covered by dense, primeval forests (approximately); 650,000,000 in native grass; 387,000,000 acres of scattered woodlands, mountain tops, arid lands, etc.; and 50,000,000 in desert.
4. All sorts of wild game, birds and fish were in abundance in nearly every part of the country.
5. Unknown quantities of coal, petroleum, natural gas, metals and other minerals lay deposited below the earth's surface.
6. The native Indian population numbered about 850,000.

And now, after more than three hundred years of what we call progress, we note these changes:

1. Soil is wearing out and disappearing faster than it is being formed; 100,000,000 acres once in cultivation has been ruined by water erosion. This, you will note, is equal to the combined total areas of the States of New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and the District of Columbia. An additional 125,000,000 acres is partly ruined, while still another 100,000,000 acres is gravely threatened by water and wind erosion. Far too much of the country's original soil fertility is gone—fertility that nature stored up at the rate of *one inch every five hundred years!*
2. Few streams run clear, especially the larger rivers, during any part of the year. The Mississippi River alone carries annually into the Gulf of Mexico more than 300,000,000 tons of the nation's choice topsoil. With such a vast quantity of rain water running off over the surface, carrying soil



USDA Photo

Soil Conservation Alternates Rows of Corn and Cabbage

into streams, the supply of our once abundant ground water is gradually diminishing, thus hampering and endangering industrial activities, as well as giving us warning.

3. The primeval forest acreage has shrunk to less than one-tenth of the original. Lumbermen are cutting large timber trees much faster than the trees are growing. At the present rate of timber slaughter, the next generation will have to get along without lumber. Already the choice grades are almost extinct. Our total farm land is barely 1,000,000,000 acres, with less than 400,000,000 acres in crops. Desert land has doubled in acreage, having increased to 100,000,000 acres.
4. Many species of fur-bearing animals, along with the buffalo, have been exploited almost to the point of annihilation. The passenger pigeon and the heath hen, game birds once found in abundance, are no more. The last known passenger pigeon died in a Cincinnati zoo in 1914. Other species, like the giant "whooping" crane, are nearly gone. And birds let us remember, protect plant life and ourselves from insects. Without these feathered friends, insects would soon take over and become an unbearable menace. Likewise, careless water pollution in streams has spoiled many a fisherman's paradise.
5. Mining has gone ahead at a rate out of proportion to the best interests of future generations. Natural gas, unknown except in small quantities until comparatively recent years, will be gone and forgotten within the century. The time required for nature to store up these vast accumulations of underground riches is measured in geological ages — units much larger than those used in everyday life. To illustrate, the ratio of time elapsed during formation to time consumed in exploitation might be taken as *one century to one day*. In short, our annual take from the earth's interior represents something like *365 centuries* of nature's building!
6. The population of the area has increased from slightly less than one million American Indians to one hundred sixty-odd million inhabitants. Naturally, with this increase in the number of people to support, the drain on natural resources must increase; but not to the point of utter destruction. That does not make sense. If one million native savages could manage a continent without useless waste, then certainly one hundred and sixty or seventy times that many civilized, intelligent human beings ought to at least do as well.

No attempt will be made here to explain any of the complicated scientific principles involved in conservation work; simply the need for such work is stressed. To the average individual the situation confronting us should be as simple as ABC's; as plain as the nose on your face; as omnipresent as the Supreme Being. On several occasions during recent years dust from West Texas has blown over us here in Louisiana, a thousand miles distant, creating a weird, hazy appearance, reminding one of the approach of a total eclipse of the sun.

Any casual observer should detect that we are headed down hill and gaining momentum. Around us are worn-out, abandoned farms; muddy streams; dust in the air; scarce game and fish; cut-out, burned-out forest lands; natural gas flares, going "with the wind"; plow-broken plains; uncontrolled mining and logging operations; floods and droughts of increasing intensity; and unhealthy, disagreeable climatic conditions.



USDA Photo

*Striping Crops — Texas. Contour Cultivation on Level Around Slope*

Too few people, unfortunately, sense the dangers that lie ahead on this perilous road down which we are joy-riding; we must all apply the brakes and proceed more cautiously. Regardless as to whether you are a manufacturer in Maine, a movie producer in California, a farmer in Minnesota, a fisherman in Louisiana, or any other individual in any other part of the country, you are vitally concerned. Nature is dangerously off balance. History repeats certain cycles of events; civilizations have risen, flourished, and passed out of the picture; and the prelude to decay of every past civilization reveals a disturbed balance of conditions carefully provided by nature.

During the early 1930's dust storms aroused a great deal of interest in what might be happening in America. When dust from our western plains fogged into the halls of Congress in the National Capitol at Washington, increased appropriations for conservation work were soon voted. The U. S. Soil Conservation Service, under the able direction of Dr. Hugh H. Bennett, did a remarkable job in creating interest and launching a fine program which is continuing today. Much good is being accomplished by a comparatively small group of conscientious conservationists, who deserve a lot of praise and cooperation.

However, in this age of high-powered explosives, communistic threats, space ships, jet planes, under-sea travel, synthetic living, and a general free-for-all race for survival, we are in danger of overlooking the conservation of our soil and other natural resources, relegating to the background such inconspicuous matters. But the time when we can produce everything in a laboratory is not yet; we must continue to depend on nature for our most vital source of supply.

What, then, are we to do about this all-important situation? As individuals we can all do at least two things:

1. Acquaint ourselves thoroughly with the seriousness of existing conditions, and become active enthusiasts, both conservation-conscious and conservation-minded. Observe closely the slow changes taking place in nature all around you. This will grow into a most fascinating and worthwhile pastime.
2. Cooperate with the entire population, civic clubs and other organizations, as well as with all con-

(See CONSERVATION — page 18)



# THE ENEMY WITHIN OUR GATES

(REGISTERED TRADE MARK)

*Concerning the Activities of Movements Tending  
To Undermine the Institutions of the Republic*

## Communist Menace In U.S.A. Is More Pronounced

A more treacherous, and in some respects, a greater menace than ever before exists in the Communist apparatus in the United States, according to the latest report of the House Committee on Un-American Activities which includes its summary of work for the past year.

The strength and danger of Communism must not be judged by the number of formal members in the Communist Party, the Committee warns, noting that Communist Party membership has declined slightly in the past several years.

The Committee quoted Armand Penha, an FBI undercover agent in the Communist Party from 1950 until his appearance before the Committee in the Spring of 1958, who testified that the Communist Party "is not interested in numbers, it is interested in quality. In fact, as a result of most resignations and expulsions, the party has strengthened itself by removing weak links. The party consists of a hard-core, well-organized, efficient group of Communists."

The Congressional committee report summarizes the organizational structure of the Communist Party as of today, by pointing out that it is now made up of the traditional underground or illegal apparatus, and the above ground "legal" organization and actually operates on three levels. The structure looks like this:

- (a) An open surface organization, but one much smaller than in previous years.
- (b) A semi-underground organization, made up of the bulk of its rank and file members who meet secretly, but operate above ground individually, and as ostensible non-Communists.
- (c) A group composed, for the most part, of key functionaries and ultra-skilled leaders who have gone deeply underground.

Included in the "above ground activities" are such Communist-run publications as, "The Worker," "Peoples World," "Political Affairs," "Mainstream," "Science and Society," "New World Review," "Party Affairs," "Party Voice," "Jewish Currents," etc.

It lists among the front-organization publications which spread propaganda today, "American-Soviet Facts" of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship; "Rights," published by the Emergency Civil Rights Committee of New York; "The Lamp," published by the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born; "Facts for Farmers," published by Farm Research, Inc.; and "Economic Notes," published by the Labor Research Association, etc.



*Hamp L. Golden and Wife, Mary, Testify in Pittsburgh Before House Committee on Un-American Activities They Joined Communist Party to Aid FBI and were Prompted by Communists (March 7, 1959) on What to Say at Congressional Hearing*

In addition to recommending legislation against espionage, sabotage and other subversive activities, the Committee proposes that Congress tighten passport procedures, pointing out that unrestricted travel on the part of persons associated with the Communist movement "presents a real deterrent to the successful prosecution of the foreign policy of this country and to the very security of the Nation."

According to the Committee report over 27 million individual pieces of foreign propaganda of Communist origin have entered this country since 1955 and that at least 10 million pieces entered during the year 1959.

### Great Danger In Unconcerned Public

An apathetic public is the greatest obstacle in the fight against Communist activity in this country, Col. George F. Conner, a member of the staff of the Industrial College of the Armed Forces said when speaking before the Reserve Officers Association in Washington recently. Col. Conner declared that "Soviet Communism is the greatest threat to our safety and security that we as a Nation have ever faced." He labelled Communism a "militant religion — even though it denies the existence of God — because it requires 'abso-



*Florida Governor LeRoy Collins Announces at Biloxi Governors' Conference, He Has Tentatively Agreed to Send Committee of Governors to Russia this Summer*

lute dictation' from its followers and 'seeks to destroy all human society that does not fit its pattern.'

Col. Conner emphasized that "Communists are taught that anything that helps the party is right and anything that retards it is wrong."

## Red Submarines Operating In Western Waters

The cutting of a trans-Atlantic cable in the vicinity where Russian trawlers were operating and indications that Russian submarines are operating off the coasts of the United States has added two more pages to the cold war.

The cable cutting incident occurred off the coast of Newfoundland. An American destroyer was rushed to the area to investigate the incident. An officer and crewmen boarded the Soviet motor trawler *Novorossisk*, but reported they discovered nothing unusual. Lt. Donald M. Sheely, executive officer of the U. S. destroyer, said, "They could have cut them intentionally. Later our Government openly charged the Reds with cutting the cables."

The boarding party met with no particular resistance, but didn't find the Russians exactly cordial. The Red ship's log showed her to be in the vicinity of the break at the time the cable was cut. The type of ship involved is one which drags the seabottom with a conical net. The nets are held on the floor by massive steel-rimmed oaken otter boards and those of the Red ship were found worn and with rough edges.

The cable damaged was the world's first transoceanic telephone line, and was installed three years ago at a cost of \$40 million. The crew of the Red boat revealed that an airplane had dropped them a message the previous day. Written in both English and Russian, it said, "You have cut the cable four times. Stop fishing here and go South."

Although declining to pinpoint the incidents or to definitely identify the craft, several Navy chiefs have recently indicated the Defense Department is aware of the movement of Red submarines off our shores. They admitted, of course, that none of the Soviet craft had "surfaced and waved a flag at us."

At a Navy League meeting in Washington four U.S.A. admirals gave their views on the submarine menace. Adm. Arleigh A. Burge said Red submarine forces "are venturing farther to sea all the time" and are "operating more and more in international waters." He said this adds a new potential threat of a surprise missile attack on the United States from submarines.

Answering reporters' questions about apparently conflicting reports of the presence of Communist underwater craft in or near American waters, Vice Admiral William G. Cooper, commander of the Atlantic Fleet Anti-submarine Defense Force, said it is believed that Russian subs are probing offshore waters, but they have overridden orders not to let themselves be identified. He pointed out it is easy for a sub to avoid detection in peacetime as any mission assigned is secondary to avoiding detection.

Rear Adm. John S. Thatch, commander of the Atlantic Fleet anti-submarine hunter-killer force, said that while submarine detection is difficult "it is not hopeless." He said the much faster nuclear subs are "noisier when they use their speed."

Rear Adm. Charles E. Weakley, of the anti-submarine warfare readiness division said there have been "indications" that Red submarines have been operating within 500 miles of American coasts on some occasions.



*Peter Campbell Brown, N.Y.C. Chm. American Bar Assn.'s Committee on Communism, Announces Bar's Recommendations to Congress to Remedy Security Law's Upset by Supreme Court*

## Russian Spy Appeals To Supreme Court

The most artful Communist espionage agent ever captured in America is to have another day in an American court where he has been trying to dodge the law through processes not available to anyone captured under similar circumstances in his native Russia.

Col. Rudolph Abel, who was caught carrying out story-book type spying with the aid of hollow coins and similar devices, was furnished a court-appointed attorney when he pleaded poverty following his arraignment. That was in 1957. Subsequently Col. Abel was convicted, in spite of all the efforts of his attorney, and now his case is before the U. S. Supreme Court.

Reine Hayhanen, a Soviet agent, defected and gave himself up at the American embassy in Paris. He  
(See ENEMY — page 23)



*U. S. Navy Radar Picket Sp. Roy Hale (Top) Boards Russian Trawler Novorossisk Off Newfoundland, Following Cutting of Atlantic Cables*

# NATIONAL REPUBLIC EDITORIALS

**FOR**—Fundamental Americanism; Constitutional Representative Government; Constructive National Policies.

**AGAINST**—All Subversive Movements Inimical to American Ideals, Traditions and Institutions.

## WHAT SHALL BE DONE ABOUT IT?

FOR many years the NATIONAL REPUBLIC has sought to awaken the reading public of the United States to the dangers of the Communist movement, particularly with reference to its infiltration into American life. We have pointed out its various disguises — socialism, pacifism, liberalism, etcetera. We have shown how the termites have bored their way into some of our schools, often utilizing teachers and text-books. We have shown how they worked their way into some labor unions, under the guise of helping improve the workers' conditions. We have shown how they bored into certain management groups, holding out the bait of bigger profits and more trade. We have shown how they have infiltrated racial groups, promising antidiscrimination and self government. We have shown how they have taken over many organizations apparently begun for high motives, but with an emotional or careless membership. We have shown how they have at times also bored into the churches, and into our Government at all levels.

Sometimes we grew very hopeless in fighting the Red menace almost alone, of being a Cassandra pointing out how Troy would be destroyed.

Therefore, we cannot help but be heartened that so many distinguished VIP's are now stressing the same points. J. Edgar Hoover is more and more forceful in pointing out the dangers inherent in Communism. President Eisenhower has made several forthright statements lately which show that he is perfectly cognizant of the menace.

But what shall be done about it?

The annual report of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, issued March 8, 1959, besides showing the structure of Communist operations in this country — which it divides into the traditional underground, or illegal apparatus, and the above ground, legal organization — also goes into the kind of legislation which this Congressional Committee feels would help win the fight.

Among their recommendations are Congressional action to tighten passport procedures, and to compel the labeling of Communist propaganda entering the United States from abroad.

We would recommend a careful reading of this report by all thinking Americans. It can be had free by writing the Committee or your Congressman.

But this Committee is not the only one with recommendations to offer. The American Bar Association has come out with some very practical suggestions.

Disturbed by the recent decisions of the Supreme Court, which decisions favor the Communists, the American Bar Association proposes legislation to clarify existing laws. Without asking for a curb on the Supreme Court, it nevertheless feels that if present laws are amended and strengthened, the Supreme Court, which if bound to decide on the legal issues involved, would have clearly defined laws to follow — and the Communists would be deprived of all legal loopholes.

Among the recommendations the American Bar Association makes, is the restoration of the authority of States to enforce laws against sedition; the establish-

ment of advocating violent overthrow of our Government as a crime; the empowering of the Secretary of State to deny passports to subversives and to take such action on the basis of confidential information; the authorization of the Federal Government to dismiss security risks, whether or not the job is classified as sensitive; the labeling of propaganda circulated from abroad; the establishment of the Government's right to require that employees answer questions about Communist affiliations; and the clarification of the powers of the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

If you concur in these suggestions, we hope you will so write to your Congressmen. It is not enough to talk. One must also act to get results.



## WHO ARE THE STOCKHOLDERS?

IN THEIR agitation for higher wages, less working hours, and greater fringe benefits and a share in industrial profits, some top ranking labor leaders have stated that the stockholders, as "non-working participants," should be the last to be considered — if, indeed, they are to be considered at all.

But — just who are American stockholders? They are simply the American people who have worked hard, saved their money, and re-invested it in business — in those very businesses from which Labor gets its wages. These businesses would not have been started, the plants would not have been built, the jobs would not have been available, had it not been for the stockholders who have risked their money. Without them, there would have been neither jobs nor wages, nor fringe benefits for the labor unionists.

The stockholders of any corporation, big or small, come from all ranks of American society. They represent all groups within our nation. Many rank-and-file union members are stockholders and many others hope to attain the position of a stockholder. As an example, James B. Carey, head of the CIO-AFL Electrical Workers union is a stockholder in the General Electric Company. (Perhaps union members as stockholders will be surprised to know that their legislative representatives class them with the "non-working participants" just because they saved their money and invested it to work for them.)

Stockholders are among the first to disappear in a Communist or fascist type of society. They are an essential element in the composition of a free republic in which collective bargaining is a force. After all Labor Unions exist as a free bargaining entity only in a society that fosters individual enterprise through the investments provided by stockholders.

One wonders whether the statement about stockholders was made only carelessly, or whether it was a sign that its maker did not really believe in a free government? Was it but a specious argument, or did the speaker mean to destroy the individual stockholder in favor of a state-controlled society based upon an absolute dictatorship?

We do not think that the argument did or will find favor with the great mass of organized labor, who fully understand that, in order for them to maintain a high



standard of living, other people — stockholders — must put and keep their money to work.

One final thought. We are all stockholders in the big business that is the United States of America. We want business firms to be on a firm foundation and to be prosperous — because only in that way can we get a return on the investment of our work and thrift. We know that all have to prosper if any are to succeed.



## FIRST LINE OF DEFENSE

ADMINISTRATION critics are harping almost as much about the President's plea to balance the budget as they are his statement that we cannot fight a ground forces war in Europe.

Yet if they would stop to consider, providing they wish to understand, they would remember that logistics are as important a part of warfare as manpower — and that as a trained military man, our President is always conscious of this.

Logistics is "the branch of military science that embraces the details of moving or supplying armies and the general conduct of a campaign."

The first line of defense for the United States is Industry — its ability, its know-how, its desire to continue free. Both Capital and Labor comprise Industry. And unless in peace-time — even in cold-war time — it is able to function, then it will not be able to perform even the miracles it did in the last war, if — God forbid — war comes again.

If this country is to remain a country of free men, it must be a prosperous country. Industry, if our country remains free, must have a chance to continue to develop. Capital, if our country is to remain free, must have an opportunity to earn a profit. Labor, if our country is to remain free, must have the opportunity to earn a just living. People, if they are to remain free, must be provided the goods to buy, and an opportunity to buy them.

Therefore, at least until a shooting war starts, the wheels of industry must be able to freely turn. We cannot successfully fight dictatorship through a dictatorship. We cannot successfully fight slaves with slaves — there are too many of these in our enemy's regimented industry and regimented economy. Therefore we must be able to fight with our brains and through our ability to produce, inspired by freedom.

If we are to have a prosperous country, the economy must be strengthened and the Government budget must be balanced. If we are to have a strong first line prepared to produce, we must give industry encouragement to grow.

Our only alternative is to follow the lead of the dictators in Russia, China and the Iron Curtain countries, and regiment our industry, confiscating capital, and forcing labor to work in a strait-jacket for starvation wages where and how the military hierarchy determines — and to force our youth into an enormous standing army.

The United States is not by nature an aggressive nation. We cannot fight with the enemy's weapons — slave armies, regimented economy, low standard of living, starvation for non-producers. We must fight with what we have that is superior — production by free men, who have something more than hatred for which to fight. That something is that which they are determined to preserve. Only in that way can we win both a shooting and an ideological war.

Our President knows that. It would be well if his critics also understood.

## WE CAN'T OUTGIVE

THE foreign aid bill is coming up again. The arguments are gathering momentum. Congress is already being deluged with letters of comment and advice.

The program is being sold on the basis that only by helping the other nations can we prevent the Communists from taking over and supplying their own kind of "aid."

But just how much has foreign aid bought us so far? When we give, how many of the rank and file get the benefit, or know from whence it came? The Russians never give anything without the fullest publicity to the masses of the receiving country, that it is a gift "From the Russian people, to the 'heroic' people of . . ."

According to the latest investigation of American aid much of the aid that we have sent to various countries has been subverted to uses for which it was not intended. Records have been badly kept and waste has been terrific. Any business run as we have run foreign aid would have been bankrupt in short order. Russia's aid is in credits, not money. It is earmarked for certain definite purposes and Russian "technicians" see to it that the projects are followed through accompanied by pro-Soviet propaganda.

Part of our weakness is laid to the fact that many of the people we have sent out were not properly equipped for the job. They have concentrated in little islands, living on a scale to which they were not accustomed in this country, without a knowledge of the language, history or mores. In a republic, of course, we do not have a force of highly skilled propagandists to be ordered about — and their families kept home as hostages while abroad. But surely, if foreign aid is as important as we are told, we could find more dedicated people for the work, rather than treat the appointments as cushy jobs for the friends of someone with a political pull. Harsh words — yes, but there was too much of truth in "The Ugly American," even though it dealt with personalities rather than policies.

Then we need a re-evaluation of how we propagandize what this country has done. Do you think that if the Bolivian people had been reliably informed about all the United States has done for Bolivia in the last ten years, that there would have been the recent anti-American riots?

Take India as another illustration. Little is known there of what the American people have done to ward off famine and to improve their own food supply. The Indian papers have printed much about the military aid we have given to Pakistan — with the inference that those arms are to be used against India, but little about how we have aided India in so many ways. But the Soviets have wrung every last ounce of publicity over their aid to India including that of the steel mill they have furnished under a long time loan agreement.

The aim of foreign aid in the beginning was to help war-torn countries restore themselves economically so as to be able to feed and support themselves. But too often our aid has been but the building of competitive industries which, because of existing low wage scales, can undersell our own industries. Has not foreign aid been partly responsible for the decrease in our own foreign trade? Are we not also losing our domestic markets to foreign industries, due to our aid, our reciprocal (one way) tariff, and our inability to compete with foreign low wages. Are not our own industries as worthy of help as those overseas?

We cannot outgive. But as some South American countries have discovered, what we furnish is better, and with fewer strings. Let us properly re-evaluate the whole program in the light of American interests.

# FAMED LADY SPY OF THE SOUTH

*The lady entertained. The officials talked. Bull Run was a Federal defeat. But Allan Pinkerton became her nemesis*

By G. HOLCOMB

ALLAN PINKERTON, famous as a Union detective, finally caught Mrs. Rose Greenhough, just as renowned as he, but as a Confederate spy. But she went right on spying even after he caught her!

Pinkerton, born in 1819 in Scotland, son of a Glasgow policeman, fled the country to avoid imprisonment as an insurgent. Finally he settled in Chicago and took up his father's vocation. Short and plump-faced, Pinkerton was not impressive looking, but he had qualities of intelligence that singled him out for assignment as one of the first detectives on the Chicago force.

Pinkerton grew a beard, learned to conceal his emotions behind it, and soon set up one of the first private detective agencies in the nation. He did not conceal strong opposition to slavery, however, or strong support of the Union.

His views plus association with a major client—the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad—directed his destiny toward Washington, D. C. The railroad officials feared sabotage in Baltimore, a city divided in views, and with good cause, according to Pinkerton's findings. He reported the city was honeycombed with potential saboteurs hoping to disrupt the chief rail line linking the Capital with states to the north.

Pinkerton also learned of what some historians suspect was a plot to assassinate President-Elect Lincoln during his journey from Illinois to the Capital early in 1861. On Pinkerton's advice, Lincoln's trip was conducted in extreme secrecy and the Illinois rail splitter reached the White House safely.

Next occurred a crucial event in history. General George B. McClellan, commander of the Ohio campaign of the War which erupted that spring, called on Pinkerton to set up a spy ring in the Ohio region. If Pinkerton had been sent to Washington then, instead, it is entirely possible the War would have ended much sooner. He might well have ferreted out information which would have saved the Union forces from the disastrous defeat at the first battle of Manassas, only a short distance west of Washington.

As historians record it, however, there were no Union counterspies in Washington capable of discerning the important role played in the battle by Mrs. Rose Greenhough, as a Confederate spy.

Mrs. Greenhough at this time was a widow of 44, young-looking, trim of figure, with dashing charm and vitality. She was an active hostess, and her many visitors included Lincoln's predecessor, President Buchanan, and top dignitaries involved in making war plans. She made good use of her acquaintances. Just why she did is not clear, but perhaps it is as simple as this: some of her best friends were Confederates.

Shortly before July 10, 1861, Mrs. Greenhough learned from one or more of her associates and admirers that Commanding General Irving McDowell of the Union had decided to launch an attack on some 20,000 Confederate troops around Manassas Junction, just 30 miles west of Washington. Confederate scouts were as close as Fairfax Court House, about 15 miles from

the Potomac. The Confederate commander was General Pierre G. T. Beauregard.

McDowell is said to have known his 35,000 troops in the Capital weren't in shape for a real battle, but he risked defeat on the field rather than face continued criticism from those who wanted him to win a battle in a hurry or quit.

On July 10, Mrs. Greenhough wrote a coded message telling of McDowell's plan to attack. She placed the note in a small black silk envelope and gave it to one of her young agents, Miss Betty Duvall. Betty put the envelope in her jet black hair, put a chignon over it, and walked calmly out of the Greenhough house of 16th street. She paused to look at the nearby White House, then climbed into a waiting wagon. It carried her south and out of the city on the Maryland side of the Potomac. Late that evening she arrived at the home of a friend of Mrs. Greenhough and there she stayed the night.

Early next morning, Betty and a cousin who apparently had joined her the night before, mounted horses and rode southeast to the Potomac river near Dumfries, Va. Quickly they crossed the river—just how has not been recorded by history—and raced north to Fairfax Court House and the Confederate outposts.

Betty convinced the sentries they should escort her to their commander, General M. L. Bonham, a South Carolinian. She demanded that General Bonham convey her message immediately to General Beauregard. After reading the note, General Bonham quickly agreed. Here is what the decoded message said: "McDowell has certainly been ordered to advance on the sixteenth. R.O.G." (Initials stood for Rose Greenhough.)

On July 13, General Beauregard sent a messenger into Washington to contact Mrs. Greenhough to learn



Courtesy Library of Congress  
Mrs. Rose Greenhough and Daughter Imprisoned in Old Capital

if she had additional information. She did. She gave this message to Confederate Agent G. Donellan:

"McDowell, with 55,000 men, will advance this day from Arlington Heights and Alexandria on to Manassas via Fairfax Court House and on to Centreville."

So it was that the Confederate Army was able to set a deadly trap for the Union forces.

Sightseers, including members of Congress, sallied forth out of Washington behind the advancing troops that July 16 to watch the Union Army trample over the "rebels." They saw instead a bloody defeat and met thousands of Union soldiers retreating back to the safety afforded by the Potomac. The Confederates also suffered horrible losses, however, and were in no shape to march on Washington.

The Manassas debacle shocked a number of Union officials, perhaps including the President, into realization that General Beauregard had been lying in wait for them. Secretary of State William H. Seward (who often had been a visitor in Mrs. Greenhough's home) and others called for an investigation by counter spies.

Thus Pinkerton finally was directed to return from Ohio at once. Shortly after he reached Washington, he realized the city was well infiltrated with Confederate spies. One of Seward's top assistants, possibly sent by Seward, reported to Pinkerton that even Mrs. Greenhough's activities were suspicious!

Pinkerton (operating under the name of Major E. J. Allen at this time), set up a guard post near Mrs. Greenhough's house and put it under surveillance.

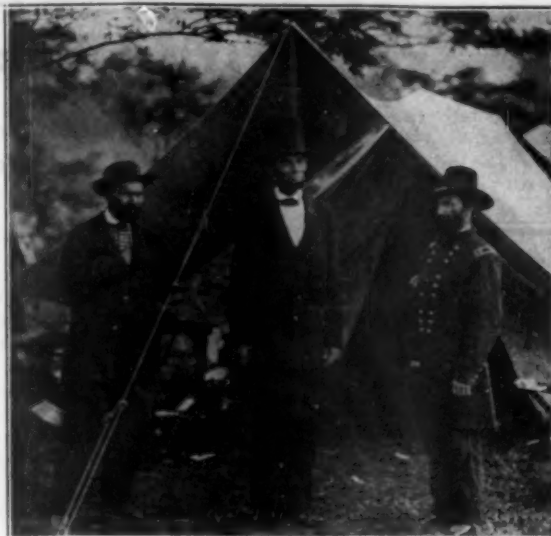
One rainy evening, suspicious visitors were reported to have entered the Greenhough house. Pinkerton, with two special assistants, decided to investigate. They crept to the house and Pinkerton, standing with his shoes off on the shoulders of his men, peered into Mrs. Greenhough's parlor. Inside, Pinkerton discerned the handsome widow and a young Union officer poring over a map.

When the officer finally left the house an hour or more later, Pinkerton and his aides trailed him. Their movements must have been clumsy, however, because the officer disappeared and suddenly they found themselves confronted by four soldiers. Pinkerton and one of his men were arrested and thrown into jail. They refused to identify themselves until the next day when they managed to get a message sent to their superiors and were freed. They quickly had the hapless Union officer arrested. From then on until more than a year later, the young officer was held in virtual isolation. He took his own life with his penknife and thus ended his confinement.

Through such events as this, Rose Greenhough quickly learned she was being watched, but she didn't stop her own job.

On August 23, Pinkerton's agents closed in on her while she was walking along the street. They suspected she carried incriminating documents, and she did, but before they could search her, she slipped one of the two messages she carried into her mouth and ate it. Then when she was escorted to her house, she told her young daughter, also named Rose, to shout the news of her arrest. Before the Pinkerton man could stop her, little Rose rushed to the street and began screaming at the top of her voice: "Mother's been arrested! Help! Mother's been arrested!" A detective dashed to catch her, but she climbed a tree and continued to shout out her message.

During this confusion, Mrs. Greenhough told her guards she was going to change her dress. They let her slip into the next room to do so, and there she ate the other incriminating document! It wasn't until



*Courtesy Library of Congress*

Major Allen Pinkerton (Left), President Lincoln and General J. A. McClernand at Antietam, September, 1862

they had a female guard on hand that the detectives searched her!

Pinkerton placed Mrs. Greenhough under house arrest. She was permitted to have screened visitors. Some of them apparently shouldn't have been "cleared" to visit her, because messages from her continued to reach the Confederate Army. Months later, around Christmas, she even managed to wheedle some information out of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, who had called on her to discuss a plan to "exile" her to the South. She forwarded the information by means of a prominent banker who was under surveillance, but who managed to elude his would-be captors.

Mrs. Greenhough apparently had so many friends in high places that the Lincoln Administration was afraid to press her too hard. There also were allegations that she had had some romantic escapades with certain high officials, and perhaps she threatened to "tell all" if she were mistreated.

On January 18, 1862, she was moved to a prison. There, in late March, she and others finally were formally charged with being spies and given hearings. Late in May it was decided to send her to Richmond, capital of the Confederacy.

Mrs. Greenhough received a royal welcome in Richmond, and was named as a representative of the Confederacy to visit England and France. Once again she did well, even managing to gather some \$2,000 in gold pieces to help the Confederate cause. This was a tragic mistake, however.

Mrs. Greenhough boarded a steamship bound for Wilmington, N. C., in September, 1864. It was the *Condor*. Just off shore, a Union gunboat spotted the *Condor* and gave chase. The *Condor* headed for the shelter of the mouth of the Cape Fear river. Suddenly the wreckage of another ship appeared; the *Condor* swerved to avoid the wreckage and ran aground. A second Union gunboat appeared and the two began closing in on the *Condor*.

"They must not capture me! Lower a boat and have some men row me to shore!" Mrs. Greenhough ordered the Captain of the *Condor*.

Reluctantly he did so, warning her that the waves  
(See FAMED — page 32)



# 'SACRAMENTO PLAN' PITFALLS

*Is the Urban Renewal Program aimed against private ownership of property? Will the 'Sacramento Plan' add to the public debt load?*

By JO HINDMAN

COMMUNISM is hammering a coffin for the private ownership of property in the United States, and planners, politicians, and profiteers are passing the nails.

A ghoulish session occurred during the 85th Congress, when a subcommittee of the Banking and Currency committee considered slum clearance and related housing problems in the light of urban renewal and redevelopment subsidies.

Current redevelopment programs, through the police power of eminent domain, are seizing private property and making the sites available to builders at considerably less than acquisition costs. This writing down of land prices naturally creates a deficit. The loss is pushed off onto American taxpayers who provide Government subsidy which makes up the difference. In cases where the taxpayer happens also to be a dispossessed property owner, his forced contribution becomes even more appalling.

At the Washington housing hearings, numerous politicians and planners begged for a billion-dollar expansion of the Federal socialized urban renewal program. So-called business interests added unbusinesslike words, bringing to pass the ironic prophecy of the socialists who say, "Capitalists will dig their own graves."

The spectacle, of course, fulfills the timetable written specifically for the United States by Communist William Z. Foster and contained in his book, *Toward a Soviet America*.

Shocking though it was, worse may be expected in the present Congress, for the same collectivist forces that jammed the 1958 Congressional hearings picked up portfolios and went on the road to become vocal at various lay and professional meetings and national conferences held throughout the United States. Now, the full force of the practised propaganda is coming to bear upon the Congress of 1959.

Redevelopment objectives are set forth in two of the national "needs" as pledged by the current Democratic Congress, namely a "bold" housing program, and a "courageous" urban renewal program.

Pressure is renewed to broaden the Federal "residentially related" program. Profiteers who want subsidy to remodel their commercial and industrial areas have been, and still are trying to rewrite the Federal law which stipulates that properties to be redeveloped must be predominantly residential either before or after redevelopment, in order to qualify for Federal subsidy — two-thirds of the site acquisition cost.

Urban renewal laws have put bureaucracy into real estate, where politicians are playing Santa Claus to unscrupulous profiteers; taxpayers are standing the cost of property mark-downs and of extravagant squanderings.

Standing ready on the sidelines is another shameful scheme of financing that is becoming nationally known as the "Sacramento Plan," geared to operate at State and local levels. "Planners" and politicians are attempting to hoodwink citizens into approving this

shakedown which provides the local one-third divvy through tax-allocation bonds, a gimmick that political hucksters promise "won't cost taxpayers a dime."

*Actually, taxpayers pay twice under the "Sacramento Plan."*

The tax-allocation bond financing idea originated in California and appears to be spreading rapidly to other States. The scheme was allegedly introduced at the Washington Banking and Currency hearings by the president of a New York firm, Webb & Knapp, Inc., largest land development organization in the world, and one which has inked substantial contracts in redevelopment projects in Washington, D. C., and Los Angeles, and claims the doubtful credit of having "redeveloped" the United Nations site.

President of the firm, Mr. William Zeckendorf, said: "I think the city of Sacramento blazed a brand new trail in city finance. I am told that they got a bill

## FAIR PRICE?

Morris Cafritz' effort to outbid William Zeckendorf for rights to build the Town Center project in Southwest Washington raises questions of both fact and fairness which the District Redevelopment Land Agency should answer before it reaches a decision.

The first thing to be determined, it seems to us, is whether the price Mr. Cafritz has offered to pay for the Town Center land might not also be a fair price for Mr. Zeckendorf to pay. RLA and Mr. Zeckendorf's firm, Webb & Knapp, had agreed that annual land rental should be based on a value of \$2.50 a square foot for the 19-acre tract. A contract embodying these terms was about to be signed last week when Mr. Cafritz, at a public hearing, offered to pay about \$25,000 a year more, based on a land value of \$3 a foot.

It should be remembered, of course, that under the rules set up by RLA in this case, development rights never were intended to be up for grabs to the highest bidder. - - -

There's a common saying among the building fraternity here, however, that Mr. Cafritz has seldom made a mistake on a real estate deal. His contention that the Town Center land is worth \$3 a foot justifies at least a final look at the old \$2.50 figure. It is understandable that RLA officials feel a "moral obligation" to Webb & Knapp, but it is important that this obligation be documented with facts in any such dollars-and-cents challenge of the expenditure of public funds. . . .

— Editorial in *The Evening Star*,  
Washington, D. C., Feb. 16, 1959

through the Legislature of the State of California which permitted them to issue bonds to the extent of their contribution to the writedown of urban renewal projects . . . the bonds to look to the increased tax revenues from the same space, the same land, to be amortized according to a schedule as forecast."

His description has resulted in the financing gimmick becoming known as the "Sacramento Plan." It exists in the identical language of Article XIII, Section 19 of the California Constitution, and Sections 33950-54 of California's Community Redevelopment Law. A bond sale under this provision was consummated in Sacramento in 1956. It is invokable by any bonding district in California.

In brief, bond holders of community redevelopment tax-allocation bonds will be paid off by the pledging of all anticipated increase in tax revenue expected by redevelopment. Taxpayers already hooked through the subsidized Federal two-thirds will not only be meeting the local one-third cost via tax-allocation bonds, but, on top of all that, are left bearing the cost of running the whole city government and furnishing the "new" neighborhood with municipal services, such as street upkeep, lighting, garbage and trash disposal, water mains, etc.

The "new" neighborhood's tax contribution, under the "Sacramento Plan," bypasses the municipal treasury and goes to the redevelopment agency. In other words, the taxes are allocated to the agency treasury, the city getting nothing.

The "Sacramento Plan" has cast suspicion upon urban renewal in California and, now that the scheme has been given national recognition backed by powerful interests, citizens everywhere should remain on guard to defeat the radical scheme as it raises its ugly head in other States, counties, and cities.

The tentative draft revision of the California Community Redevelopment Law, which contains the "Sacramento Plan," was prepared by the League of California Cities which is affiliated with the Committee for International Municipal Cooperation, which in return is hooked up with what is now dubbed "1313," a network that operates out of Chicago.

The long, surreptitious history of "1313" was noted sharply in 1954 by the Special Committee to Investigate Tax-Exempt Foundations (Reece Committee, House Report 2681, p. 221; Hearings, Part I, pp. 894-6) which recommended for investigation The Public Administration Clearing House. PACH is still extant, and the "1313" apparatus appears to be its current front sheltered at 1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois.

Twenty-two organizations with global as well as domestic connections promote "1313's" policy of collectivization. "Metro" (metropolitan) government is "1313's" controversial political program. Cities, counties and regions throughout the United States at the present time are plagued by "metro" operations — St. Louis, Los Angeles, Little Rock, Chicago, Detroit, Miami-Dade, to name a few. Citizens are waging terrific fights to stave off "metro" collectivization.

Other typical spores of "1313" activity are endemic in the so-called mental health movement (through "1313's" Interstate Clearing House on Mental Health), appointed executive city manager government, and urban renewal redevelopment which has produced the "Sacramento Plan."

Other features of the League-authored California Redevelopment Law are onerous, such as the fact that taxpayers are denied the right of protecting themselves from unwanted debt. Citizen hands are tied by a provision by which the redevelopment "authority," or agency, is empowered to authorize the bonds in any

amount desired, yet apparently is not held liable for the debt created.

In Los Angeles, where a redevelopment project called "Bunker Hill" has been fought fiercely by citizens, the "Sacramento" tax-allocation gimmick is referred to as the "Hatfield Amendment," referring to the referendum which froze the feature into the State Constitution.

In the State of Oregon, voters balloted on the "Sacramento Plan" as ballot measure No. 5 in the November, 1958, election and flatly turned it down.

There is every reason to expect that the "Sacramento Plan" will continue to receive ballyhoo wherever "planners" and professional politicians gather.

Speakers at the Washington Banking and Currency Subcommittee hearings included officials from municipal leagues, many savings and loan associations, public housing pressure groups, AFL-CIO, mayors, Congressmen, public redevelopment agencies, a nationwide interlock of building contractors and land developers, National Association of Home Builders (NAHB) which maintains an office in Washington, also ACTION (American Council to Improve Our Neighborhoods) which receives aid from the Ford Foundation.

A three-point program to expand the activities of ACTION was announced by one of its top officials, including a "leadership study course" financed by a \$25,000 grant from Ford Foundation.

Illustrating further the far-reaching effect of Ford Foundation influence in this housing and redevelopment field, is the practice of ACTION in circulating a *Fight Blight, Inc.* booklet whose publishing costs have been underwritten by the Fund for Adult Education, still another Ford Foundation adjunct.

"1313" which also is aided by Ford Foundation, sent to the Washington Banking and Currency Subcommittee hearings representation from its AMA (American Municipal Association), and NAHRO (National Association of Housing and Redevelopment Officials) which boasts of considerable influence upon Washington legislators.

Another "1313" adjunct, the U. S. Conference of Mayors, spearheaded the drive that brought to the subcommittee a flood of pro-subsidy mail bearing the signatures of mayors from throughout the United States. An idea of the interlocking web of collectivist apologists can be guessed by observing that many of the mayors who wrote, and those who appeared personally, are members and officials of "1313's" AMA.

Still another pro-subsidy mayor sits upon the special ACTION committee that implements the Ford Foundation grant.

The same pro-collectivist forces drew together again at Berkeley in July, 1958, to compare notes upon their progress. Luther Gulick, whose word it appears is weight among many pseudo-liberals, was a key speaker.

Scope of Soviet Activity in the United States (a Congressional Publication) Part 14, page 780, identified Luther Gulick as the War Production Board official who introduced a Soviet NKVD agent to Laughlin Currie who later was identified as having collaborated with agents of the Soviet Intelligence apparatus. Professor Gulick's name threaded through the investigation of the Institute of Pacific Relations.

In September, the same forces, and in some cases, the same personages, checked in at the Colorado Springs Conference of the National Municipal League, parent body of "1313," and promoter of collectivist "metro" government. In fact, one of the NML speeches was dusted off and repeated before another national conference less than two months later.

(See SACRAMENTO — page 32)

# SHOULDN'T WE BURY OUR DEAD?

*Are we, in the Berlin crisis, drifting into the same mistakes that we made in China, Korea, Indo-China, Tachen, and Quemoy?*

By T. G. W. SETTLE

*Vice-Admiral, U.S.N., Ret.*

PREMIER Khrushchev has called Chiang Kai-Shek a political corpse. Whatever may be Chiang's political vitality, he is closely associated with a corpse, that of former American commercial, cultural, and political interests in continental China. And such American corpses are strewn in other parts of the world. But we do not bury our dead. Instead, we keep them "on deck," polluting our ship-of-state in her navigation among the rocks and shoals of international politics.

Our cold war opponents delight, naturally, in our unburied dead, and adroitly influence us to keep them un-interred. For they are no mean assets to the Moscow-Peking bloc in their drive towards world dominance.

What did our corpses die of? Future historians doubtless will ascribe, as the basic cause, two viruses, namely: "A," the western nations' ineptitude in geopolitics, and virus "B," our opponents' astute exploitation of that ineptitude. Let us trace a part of the Necrology without benefit of pious platitudes.

Late in 1945 the Marshall Mission undertook to merge two unmergeables, the Kuomintang and the Chinese Reds, into a coalition regime. From the Mission's inevitable failure there ensued a slackening in our support of Chiang Kai-Shek. His regime weakened. Our interests in China sickened with virus "A." Mao Tse-tung administered virus "B." With Chiang's expulsion to Taiwan in 1949, the century-long Western position in continental China died.

Did we bury our dead, realistically write off our losses, and tackle live issues? No. Instead, we set up our China corpse under the façade of the Taiwan "Government of Free China," a continuing focus of contamination to our international affairs.

However, when the Chinese Communists attacked us in Korea in 1950 we could have accomplished the miracle of bringing the dead back to life. Had we unleashed Chiang and given him logistics, naval and air support (of which we had ample available for the purpose), he would have re-established himself, and our interests, on the mainland. No U. S. ground combat troops would have been needed or wanted. But, of course, Mao would not have committed his principal armies in Korea had he not been confident that we would not project Chiang onto his flank in South China.

Why didn't we thus re-vitalize our China corpse? It was precluded by our GREAT FEAR of World War III with the Chinese Reds and Soviets—a senseless fear, since a major war then could not have been profitable for them.

Meanwhile, early in 1950, Secretary of State Acheson had publicly put South Korea outside our military frontier. When the North Koreans attacked in June, our military reaction was sluggish. We sent in meager forces from our ample resources, apparently fearing

Soviet attack in another sector. Even so, MacArthur crushed the North Koreans with his brilliant amphibious assault at Inchon, despite the efforts of our Joint Chiefs of Staff to dissuade him. Then the Chinese Reds attacked and MacArthur was forbidden to desanctuarize their Manchurian bases. In the end we suffered a geo-political defeat (not merely a military stalemate as our press dressed it up). It was the first stopping of western arms by Asiatics in centuries. The officially stated reason for this self-willed defeat by militarily inferior enemies was fear of full-scale war with Russia and Mao-China. Thus we left another victim of viruses "A" and "B" in Seoul, the corpse of American military invincibility.

The next chapter was the fiasco of Indo-China. There, American interests were entwined with those of France. By 1954 our joint interests were mortally sick with viruses "A" and "B." There was still time to save the patient with a shot of anti-biotic in the form of U. S. naval and air support of the French army. Again, no U. S. ground combat troops would have been wanted or needed. But, again, our obsession with the GREAT FEAR of Peking and Moscow precluded this. So, we used offensive-combatant naval units to ignominiously evacuate the French and native partisans from North Vietnam, albeit, an efficiently carried out humanitarian operation. And we left yet another unburied corpse in Saigon, advertising western politico-military impotence.

Then came the Tachen Islands debacle, a dividend



*What Little Remains of Nationalist China*



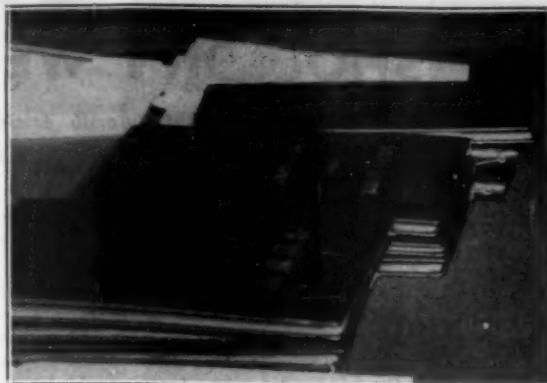
from our Taiwan unburied dead. We pusillanimously evacuated Chiang's garrison from "under the guns" of Red China. This sickening retreat before a militarily inferior enemy was again made with our offensive-combatant naval units, albeit efficiently carried out. And the stench of our China corpse became more pungent.

The scene now shifts to Egypt. The British garrison's withdrawal from Suez in 1956 was a lethal dosage of virus "A" to the Western position in the Arabian Middle East. Nasser was not slow in administering virus "B." After his inevitable seizure of the Canal, the West spent months in futile and face-losing conferences. At long last the British and French started re-occupation of the Canal Zone "behind the back" of the U.S.A. Had they finished the job it would have been a major set-back for Nasser and Khrushchev, a much-needed victory for our side. But our press screamed and Moscow rattled its missiles and "volunteers." Whether because of Russian bluffing, American clamor, of both, the Anglo-French halted in mid-stream and re-evacuated Suez. Thus were the previous dosages of viruses "A" and "B" supplemented by this fatal shot of "A." Thus was the death knell sounded for Western primacy in the Arabic Middle East.

Our press, however, did not tell the public that there had been a death in the family. We continued to pump "aid" into the politically dead pro-West regimes of some Arab nations. Then we were startled by the Iraq coup and the liquidation of our stalwart, Nuri Es-Said. Frantically, U. S. and British troops landed in Lebanon and Jordan. They were too late to save Iraq, impotent to save even Jordan and Lebanon, except transitorily. But, doubtless, nothing could have pleased Nasser and Khrushchev more than these feeble shots of adrenalin into the heart of our Mid-East corpse, too dead to be revived by such meager medication. The landings closed Arab ranks behind Nasser, giving him clear dominance. And the subsequent ignominious withdrawals emphasized to the world our ouster from, and Soviet "presence" in, the Arabic Middle East. But our public has not buried this corpse and clings to the illusion that it is still alive.

In mid-1958 Mao Tse-tung started his latest prodding of our Taiwan corpse. The Quemoy bombardments were not severe or continuous enough, nor supported by other military means, to effect capture of the off-shore islands. Such was not desired by the Reds at the time, as the military status quo better served their broader interests. Yet the bombardments were ample to seriously embarrass the domestic and international affairs of both Chiang and the U.S.A. This was Mao's obvious immediate objective. It was in the typical Chinese manner, so difficult for most of our press columnists to comprehend. Chiang's renunciation, under duress, of "force as a principal means" of returning to the mainland will facilitate subversion and defections, and further weaken his regime. This prodding of our unburied corpse augmented its aroma, advertising to the world our public's confused indecisiveness and GREAT FEAR of Peking and Moscow. It embarrassed our associates who wanted to help us but could not stand the smell.

There was a graphic summary in a recent overseas newspaper cartoon. It portrays two giants. One, paunchy, with a benign countenance, is labelled "Sam." The other, marked "NIK," is a bear-like thug type. Sam's ankles are shackled, the chains labelled "Legalistic irrelevances" and "Negative leadership." Tugging at the chains in all directions are dwarfs strange-



*The Last Will and Testament of a United Korea. The Armistice Agreement (In Chinese, English and Korean Languages)*

ly resembling caricatures of some of our associated nations and neutrals. Sam's head is in a haze marked "Unrealistic idealism" and "Great Fear of NIK." The haze seems to have a pinkish tinge. And Sam seems a little groggy from the fumes of a stack of corpses in his arms. Nik, nimble-footed, his head well below the haze level, is tearing off Sam's shirt, piece by piece. Who were the corpses? They all have "USA" shoulder patches. Some are marked "China interests," "Korea, Vietnam, Tachens," "Military invincibility," "Arabic Mid-East," and "World-wide Respect for U.S." The title of the cartoon was "Doesn't He Know They Are Dead?"

Are we about to rig another political corpse in Berlin?

## CONSERVATION — (Continued from page 8)

servation forces and officials, especially game wardens and forest rangers, in carrying out a definite, nation-wide, coordinated conservation program.

We might as well face the facts, put national welfare above selfish greed, and stop killing our "golden-egg-laying geese." If we are to survive as a nation and a civilization, we must, from the standpoint of natural resources, start building America back.

Will we continue to enjoy life on this continent, and at the same time go on destroying the basis of life itself? And must unborn generations look to other parts of the world, or to other "worlds," for existence? No one has the answers to such questions; we are now living out those answers. Man will continue living them out as long as he remains on this earth or on any other planet.

God gave us the most wonderful, most abundant and productive land for a purpose; our Government is offering every inducement and assistance in taking care of it; nature, properly aided and directed, will do her part. The success or failure of any future plans is up to us. It depends entirely on you, me and every other individual living on the land.

Every time we cross over a bridge let us remind ourselves that something besides water is passing under it: A PART OF THE GOOD EARTH ON WHICH WE DEPEND IS MOVING ON. And if we can help in any way, however small, to check this migration, it is our patriotic duty to do so.

# 'LONG LIVE' THE DELTA QUEEN!

*The last of the river packets will again breast the currents  
like a ghost from the past, when the rivers were the roadways*

By **SIDNEY SNOOK**

ONLY one long-cruise passenger steamboat is left on the western rivers of America. It is the end of an era which leaves a vivid imprint on a little page of history. The *Delta Queen* is the lone survivor of that long line of packets with their melodious whistles and gayish plumes of smoke which once swept the current of the Ohio and the Mississippi, the Cumberland and the Tennessee.

A year ago it looked as though the old "Queen" had made her last journey and would join her gay companions of another day in some quiet bend of the river along memory's misty shore. Her owners, faced by loss of revenue, high operating costs, low passenger bookings, withdrew her from service and put her on the block for sale.

However, she was saved for another day, and those who held fond memories of the "good old river days" rejoiced mightily.

Her owners, Greene Line Steamers, Incorporated, of Cincinnati, who have had steamboats on the rivers for nearly a century, sold controlling interest, although retaining operation, to a group of investors who quickly put her back in service and fulfilled her schedule during the past season at a satisfactory profit. The purchasers were outspoken river enthusiasts. One of them had played the calliope on the Showboat *Lulu Belle* in the old days. Another had booked space for a *Delta Queen* summer cruise—and had his reservation turned down because the craft was to run no more. So they bought the boat.

Now, in solitary glory, she will continue her journeys on the Ohio and the Mississippi and the Tennessee. Already the Gypsy fleet of showboats, lovely things with their flower-boxes of red geraniums, their lights, their minstrelsy and mirth, have gone downstream on their last journey; and now all of the packets, except the "Queen," have drifted around the bend of Time's river.

Even today, in some of the smaller river towns, a few people—old men, for the most part, who once "followed the river"—will stroll down the levee just to watch the *Delta Queen* go by.

"Well, there she goes," they say. Then, a wistful afterthought, "she's the last, you know."

How different from that day when "steamboat comin' round the bend" signified an event in the life of the river towns. Any morning along the rivers would see a dozen or more packets, white paint gleaming in the sunlight and decks loaded down with passengers and freight, tied up at the levee. Back in the "Eighties" as many as sixteen steamboats daily made port at Evansville, Indiana; and Cincinnati and New Orleans each recorded more than 4,000 arrivals in a single year.

Into the murky shadows of long, wooden wharf-

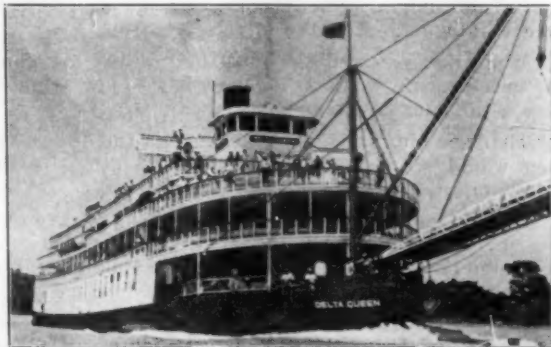
boats, which were "floating warehouses" moored to the shore in some of the larger towns, rumbled heavy horse-drawn drays to deposit their outgoing freight. Those old wharfboats literally creaked in their joints with their burden of tobacco hogsheads, lumber stacked ten feet high, bales of cotton, barrels of molasses, grain and sugar and peanuts and whiskey and hay. Roustabouts rolled a thousand barrels of flour across many a stageplank.

Long before the steamboat came into view the crowd on the levee heard her faraway whistle and saw her smoke rising above the willows along the shore. The crowd knew which boat was coming into port. Her whistle was her identity. Each steamboat man loved the whistle on his own boat with such fervor that its tone and quality were matters of frightening pride.

It could have been the Steamer *Clyde*, plying the Tennessee River trade, which rivermen describe as so trim and graceful she was "like a pretty woman," which came breezing into port some sunny morning. Or again, it might have been the *Dick Fowler*, built for speed, tall-stacked and narrow-waisted, and called "the fastest thing on inland waters" because she consistently broke records in her river runs.

That spontaneous shout of "thar she blows" could have been touched off for the *Tennessee Belle* or the *Arkansas Belle*—there were lots of popular "belles" on the river in those days—or the *Georgia Lee*, or *Rosa Lee* or, yet, the *Robert Lee* or *Peters Lee* or *Stacker Lee*. Lots of "Lees," too. Maybe it was the *John Gilbert*, called the "Peanut John" because she carried thousands upon thousands of sacks of peanuts from "up Tennessee River." Perhaps it was the *Paducah* or the *Kate Adams*, Mississippi River sidewheeler, known up and down the streams as the "Lovin' Kate," whose arrival was welcomed.

The "Lovin' Kate" showed up in the lower Ohio River one summer night in 1883 with a new radiance. She had electric lights. Eighty incandescent bulbs



Picture, Courtesy Travel, Inc., Washington, D. C.

S. S. "Delta Queen," the Queen of Present Day River Boats

were agleam. Newspapers commented the next day that "last night passengers sat on the decks and read by the glow of the bright new lights."

Prior to the use of electric lights, which was slow of adoption by the river boats, kerosene lamps furnished light. Iron torch buckets, hung in iron frames and filled with blazing pine knots, were swung along the outside of the main deck to light up a dark stretch of riverbank for night landings. In that wavering glow, amid a clamor of bells and lusty voices, a recalcitrant cow or a squealing pig—or whatever—might be taken aboard.

That glad shout which swept the levee—just any morning—to signal arrival of the steamboat might well have been "here comes the *Joe Fowler*!"

The *Joe Fowler*? Why, of course, she was the "most beautiful steamboat ever to run the rivers." Grace, itself, her admirers claimed, with her clean, flowing lines and simplicity in decoration. Neither gingerbread nor flamboyant, as were some of the gaudier old river queens which boasted paintings of radiant sunsets on their wheelhouses and fancy "feather tops" of iron filigree on their smokestacks. Some had gold balls, or other handsome emblems of their ownership, slung between their stacks.

But, greatly as they admired the *Joe Fowler*, rivermen generally held a peculiar grudge against her because it was so hard ever to land a job in her crew. It was practically impossible because those who were lucky enough to win a berth simply stayed on board to their dying day. In her career from 1888 to 1910 she had only two masters, and the same steward was aboard for the entire twenty-two years.

When the boat had been nosed into the bank, mooring lines secured and the stageplank lowered, passengers stepped briskly ashore to greet friends and bustle about the day's affairs. It was the liveliest spot in town. Negro roustabouts leaped to the task of unloading cargo and moving the mountain of levee freight, outbound. It was a mighty task, but they were a brawny crew. Full of song, too, as they "toted" cotton bales and sacks of grain and rolled tobacco hogsheds over the stageplank. Songs, for the most part, were simply improvisations of the moment in rhythm with the heavin' and the rollin' and the "totin'" across the cobblestones.

In those days arrival of the steamboat was the return of a good friend. Grocery stores in hamlets would get a new stock of merchandise for their shelves. Hardware dealers would pick up their rope and nails. The farmer would get his new plow. Housewives would have bright new calicoes for their spring sewing. There might be new books. Or new shoes or the seed catalogues. And the mail.

"Might just as well go down and watch her come in," a housewife would nod pleasantly to her neighbor across the backyard fence.

"Thar she blows—and it's a fine mornin'—" so the men would stroll away from shop and bench to the riverbank.

Many a small boy kicked up the dust as he raced riverward, and many an old man found a driftwood log a fine place to sit in the sun and dream and drowse and whittle—just waiting for the boat to come in.

There was adventure in that bold call over the green hills and farmlands. It was an intriguing call to romantic, faraway places; big cities, new sights, new faces. Travel in those early packets was an experience



Robert Fulton, Inventor of Steamboats

in luxury. Floating "palaces," no less. Thick carpets and grand pianos and crystal chandeliers and gold-framed mirrors all lent the regal touch. The dining saloons shone with silver and linen, and the menus ran page after page of fancy viands. Wild duck and chicken with truffles and figs and English walnuts and imported wines. Belle fritters—whatever a "belle" fritter may be—and raisin pie and regulation "steamboat" coffee, which was "sweet as love, black as the devil, and hot as hell," were specialty attractions. Even today in the river country, the memory of "steamboat food" lingers on.

But the steam packet was more than adventurous romance. It was an essential mode of transportation. Although the middle of the last century saw the "golden age of steamboating," crippled cliché that it is, her day extended with a strong show of vigor into the present century.

Today the old packets are merely names, all but forgotten in a different age, and most of the old steamboaters, master and pilot and crew, have traveled their last journey down the river. They were a staunch crew, those men of the waterways.

The curtain has fallen on the grand little show. Now there is only the *Delta Queen* to carry on. They are her rivers now, and a gallant tradition rides the waves with her.

Under her new owners, Richard S. Simonton, of California, Edward J. Quimby, of Summitt, New Jersey, and Jack R. Quimby, of New York, and with Mrs. Letha Greene, widow of the *Delta Queen's* Captain Tom Greene, in charge of operation, the packet will continue her cruises from Cincinnati to New Orleans, up the Tennessee to Kentucky Lake and Muscle Shoals, and up the Mississippi to St. Paul. There is talk that she may even become, at some time or other, a television attraction.

It is a new day on the rivers she travels, the day of the diesel towboat. A steamboat has not been built for the western rivers since 1942.

The steamboat is drifting around the bend. The vibrant tones of her whistle die away among the green willows along the shore and the smoke from her tall stacks settles over the valleys. But she leaves a shining wave of memory in the path of her old paddlewheel.



# HISTORY'S GREATEST RAILROAD CHASE

*Had the daring attempt made to destroy a railroad in the deep South succeeded, the Civil War might well have been shortened*

By **GEORGE W. GRUPP**

THE MOST remarkable and thrilling adventure in transportation history, as well as one of the most exciting incidents during the war between the States, was the chase to recover a stolen Confederate train.

Even the Confederates admitted that the incident was "the deepest laid scheme, and on the grandest scale, whatever emanated from the brains of any number of Yankees combined."

It was an expedition consisting of two locomotive engineers, one locomotive fireman, and eighteen other men carefully selected from the 2nd, 21st and 33rd Ohio infantry regiments under the leadership of Captain James J. Andrews of Kentucky.

This party was despatched by General O. M. Mitchell to destroy the Western & Atlanta Railroad which ran between Atlanta and Chattanooga — a line of communication which Jefferson Davis considered one of the main arteries of the Confederacy.

If this venture had succeeded, it would have had a tremendous effect on the war. It would have given the Union forces full possession of eastern Tennessee. The Union forces would have gained control of all railroads to Charlottesville, Orange Court House, Petersburg and Richmond. More than that it would have enabled the Federals to attack Stonewall Jackson in the rear, to attack General Joe Johnston's army in front and flank, to flank Beauregard's army, and enabled McClellan to unite his forces.

The plan was the brain child of Captain Andrews, the leader of the expedition, who before the war was a United States Secret Service agent.

Andrew's plan consisted of stealing a train of the Western & Atlanta Railroad at an agreed upon station and then cut telegraph lines, burn bridges, and destroy trackage as he and his party sped with the stolen train to Chattanooga.

Before the party left the North, Captain Andrews divided among the members the sum of \$700 in Confederate scrip. At the same time he threatened to shoot to death on sight if anyone got drunk or showed signs of flinching.

Dressed in civilian clothes and posing as Kentuckians fleeing to the South, they travelled in groups of twos and threes to Marietta, Georgia, located about 20 miles north of Atlanta, where they all met on the evening of April 11, 1862, and spent the night at Cobb's Hotel and at some local boarding houses.

Early the next morning they went to the railroad station and bought tickets for different stops between Marietta and Chattanooga.

About 8:50 A.M. their train brought them to Big Shanty Station where it was scheduled to stop for twenty minutes to enable the train crew and passengers to get breakfast at Lacey's Hotel, located 300 yards from Camp McDonald, where 20,000 Confederate troops were encamped.

As soon as the crew and passengers were off the train, Andrews and his men uncoupled the baggage

and passenger cars, and then steamed off with the locomotive GENERAL and some box cars.

The passengers were stunned with amazement. The soldiers near the station swore because their rifle shots were ineffective. The train crew were furious because they had been outwitted. The street crowd roared with laughter when quick-thinking train conductor Fuller ordered Engineer Cain and Foreman Murphy of the W. & A.'s wood department to follow him as he chased on foot along the track after the fast-moving locomotive and box cars.

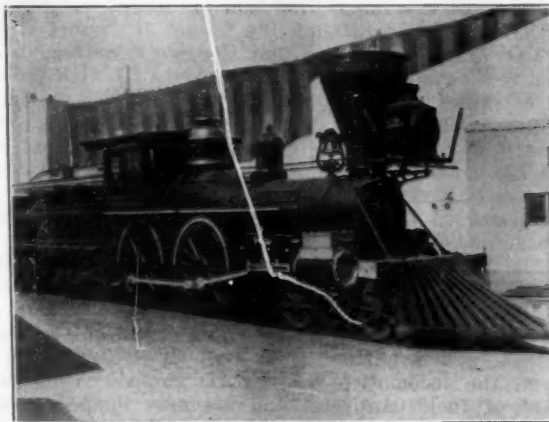
Three miles north of Big Shanty Station the three determined men encountered some trackmen. Without a moment's hesitation they took possession of the workmen's small hand truck and then continued their chase after the stolen train.

At a curve about five miles out of Big Shanty, the Andrews' raiders stopped to cut the telegraph wires. And further along they cut telegraph wires and tore up rails at such places as Altoona and Adamsville.

Near Adamsville they set fire to one of the box cars to block traffic. They set fire to the wooden bridges over the Etowah River, but the bridge timbers were too wet, from the heavy rainfall, and thus prevented their destruction.

According to the normal schedule of the Western & Atlanta trains there would have been only one down-bound train from Chattanooga to Atlanta. This train the Andrews' raiders planned to pass at a Kingston siding. But fate was against them. Instead, on this particular day there were a number of extra trains headed for Atlanta. Naturally, these trains delayed them several hours in their planned trip to Chattanooga.

At Cass, Kingston, Calhoun, and other points, where they stopped to allow southbound trains to pass and to take on a supply of fuel, water and lubricating oil,



*Famous Civil War Locomotive in Operation in 1862 on Western and Atlantic Railroad*

they deceived the passing train crews and the station agents into believing that they were transporting a load of gunpowder which they were rushing to General Beauregard at Corinth.

As the locomotive GENERAL rolled on and her crew did their work of destruction, the rebels never gave up the chase. When their hand truck bounced off the track because a rail had been removed, they quickly pushed it forward to the good trackage and then away they went until they reached Etowah Station.

Here they took over the locomotive YONAH and again set out in pursuit of the Federals. But before they reached Adamsville they were forced to abandon the locomotive YONAH because of the destruction of the right-of-way by Andrews and his men.

Fuller, Cain, and Murphy, however, were not discouraged. Again they set on foot after the stolen train. As they approached Adamsville they stopped a southbound freight train drawn by the locomotive TEXAS. The train was pushed back into a siding, and then the locomotive TEXAS set out in pursuit of the locomotive GENERAL.

The TEXAS roared through Adamsville and then stopped at Calhoun to take on a party of armed volunteers, some track repairmen, and a telegraph operator.

A short distance out of Calhoun the rebels got their first glimpse of the stolen locomotive GENERAL and box cars. Andrews and his crew, who thought they were out of danger, stopped to tear up some rails and oil the locomotive.

When Andrews and his men heard the whistle of the TEXAS and saw they were discovered, they quickly climbed aboard and raced off and dropped ties on the track to obstruct traffic.

The destructiveness and obstacles of the Federals did not daunt Fuller because the upspiked rails were quickly replaced by Fuller's trackmen with rails which they tore up immediately to the rear of their locomotive TEXAS. Then the trackmen held the rails in place as the TEXAS cautiously passed over them.

At Dalton the rebel's locomotive TEXAS stopped long enough to put off the telegraph operator to enable him to wire Chattanooga to stop the Andrews' raiders.

Two minutes after the operator dispatched his message the wires were cut by Andrews' men. At the same time the Federals tore up some rails. They also cut down a telegraph pole and placed it under the supporting ties of a portion of the track.

When Andrews realized that the rebels were only a matter of minutes behind him the locomotive GENERAL was raced through the tunnel at Tunnel Hill. Shortly after he ordered that the two remaining box cars be uncoupled from the locomotive GENERAL to impede the progress of the rebels.

But, quick thinking Fuller was still full of fire and fight. He coupled these box cars to the front end of the locomotive TEXAS and continued his pursuit of the locomotive GENERAL.

On and on the Andrews' raiders raced northward. Faster and faster the rebels chased after them.

The Andrews raiders whizzed through Dalton even though they were sorely in need of wood, water and lubricating oil. When they were a short distance beyond Ringgold (about 15 miles south of Chattanooga), and with the rebels only 400 yards behind them, the locomotive GENERAL stopped from the want of fuel. Andrews and his men jumped from the locomotive, and scattered in the adjacent woods — each man for himself — in an effort to escape. But their chances of escape were very slender because soon



*The "Texas," Which Caught the Locomotive General*

the whole countryside was alive with pursuers with bloodhounds.

As Andrews and his men were unacquainted with the countryside, they got lost and were quickly captured and sent to Chattanooga. Here the Andrews party was temporarily chained together and imprisoned in a vermin-infested small negro jail which had only two tiny windows for ventilation. Later they were transferred to Knoxville and finally to Atlanta.

Captain Andrews was tried and hanged on June 7, 1862. A few days later seven others were hanged. The remaining 14 members of the expedition expected the same end until they seized and disarmed the guards. Eight of them escaped and made their way to Union lines, but six of them were captured and finally exchanged for Confederate prisoners of war.

Thus comes to an end the story of a daring expeditionary party which set out to destroy one of the main arteries of communication of the Confederacy but failed because of circumstances impossible to foresee.

## OHIO'S — (Continued from page 6)

compliments from leaders of the opposing party, who respect and admire the man who puts his country and its Constitution above his party, himself, and union-tyrants who threaten ruin to the statesman who walks in the steps of Bob Taft, in defiance of their dictation and dominion.

John M. Vorys, one of the best-known of Ohio's Republican Congressmen, has said of Lausche, "He is an authentic political genius."

And, in the greatest of all compliments to the statesmanship of Frank Lausche, President Eisenhower once exclaimed, "I'd like to run on a ticket as Vice President with him as President!"

We may assume that, come 1960, Ike will prefer a Bob Taft Republican. But he would no doubt consider our country in safe and competent hands in case the choice should fall to the one and only Bob Taft Democrat, Senator Frank Lausche.

A noted Ohio Republican politician summed up the "unbeatability" and "invincibility" of Lausche in these words, "He always wins — because he gets more than half of the Democrat vote, and nearly all the Republican."

If conservatives really want to win in 1960, they should give full and fair consideration to this most remarkable political phenomenon — the Bob Taft Democrat — Senator Frank Lausche.

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**ENEMY** — (Continued from page 10)

later came to this country and gave authorities much information about enemy agents but he refused to testify. Among the agents he mentioned was Col. Abel, who was quickly ensnared by the F.B.I.

Since Hayhanen was not inclined to testify, the Department of Justice approached the problem from another angle. Since they did not have the basis for an espionage arrest at that time, they decided to have Abel arrested for deportation — so he could at least no longer spy. The Government activities from that point on is the basis of the appeal presently pending before the U. S. Supreme Court.

Abel's court-appointed attorney, James B. Donovan, has charged that evidence the Government agents seized through the deportation warrant should be excluded from the Abel espionage trial. Col. Abel was living in an off-beat hotel at the time of his arrest, although the officers knew he had been carrying on his espionage operations under the guise of an artist-photographer. Helping pack his belongings, the agents found a concealed microfilm. In his studio they found other evidence including a short-wave radio.

In addition to seizing the evidence, the Government kept Abel under secret arrest for several days while they attempted to round up others linked with the Russian spy ring.

Attorney Donovan, pleading for Abel, told the Supreme Court, "By use of evidence thus obtained this man was convicted of a capital crime. The only place criminal proceedings based on such practices occur is in police states like Nazi Germany and Soviet Russia."

Solicitor General J. Lee Rankin, in defending the Government's position, declared that "When a legal arrest occurs, it is not unconstitutional to make an appropriate search — without a warrant — of the person, and immediate surroundings as an incident of the arrest, and also to seize articles which could be seized if the search were in pursuant to a warrant."

When asked by Chief Justice Warren if Government agents expected to find evidence to support an espionage indictment when they searched Abel's apartment, the Solicitor replied: "It was considered very remote that this could happen with such a skilled operator as Abel."

## Clergy Appeals For Red Espionage Agent

Another leftist has come forth to the mourning bench to shed tears in behalf of spy convict Morton Sobell, found guilty by a Federal jury of contributing his part in the theft of nuclear secrets which were delivered to Russia.

Dr. Harold C. Urey, scientist, declared in San Francisco recently that Sobell was unjustly convicted. His remarks were uttered at a dinner honoring the chaplain of Alcatraz prison.

Sobell is presently serving 30 years in prison at Atlanta, Ga. He was luckier than his co-conspirators, Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, who were executed in 1953 for their part in the plot to steal vital military secrets from the United States for Communist agents operating in the United States.

Dr. Urey's defense of Sobell was based on what he called "McCarthy hysteria," which he charges prevailed at the trial of Sobell. He also charged that the trial judge was prejudiced.

The address was given at a dinner honoring Rev. Peter McCormack, the prison chaplain. Thirty-eight



*Russia's Red Dictator, Khrushchev, Receives Standing Ovation in East Berlin, As He Announces Challenge to Throw Western Powers Out of West Berlin Unless Berlin is Evacuated by Western Forces*

West Coast ministers, apparently present to acclaim Dr. Urey's blast at the spy's conviction, joined in presenting a petition appealing to President Eisenhower, recommending a new trial for Sobell or a commutation of his sentence.

## Congress Acts To Broaden Security

Congressional action to plug a loophole in our security laws has been taken in the passage by the House of Representatives of an amendment to existing law to provide world-wide coverage and effect. As the result of disclosures made of spying against the United States in areas not covered by law the House Committee on Judiciary conducted an extensive study of the application of espionage law.

The limitation upon the application of existing espionage laws to acts committed either in the United States, on the high seas, or within the admiralty and maritime jurisdiction of the United States has prevented prosecution of acts of espionage committed by



*Major Conflicting Forces in Near East Over Iraq — Pro-Red Ruler General Kassem, Nasser, Former Iraq King Feisal and Russia's Khrushchev, Who Warns Nasser to Lay Off Iraq*



American citizens against the United States in foreign countries. The committee found no justification for such a limitation. On the other hand it reported that it is imperative that the laws of this Nation protect it from acts of espionage committed abroad as well as at home.

William P. Rogers, U. S. Attorney General, declared that an amendment to present espionage laws was necessary "because espionage knows no geographical boundaries, because U. S. military and civilian personnel are distributed widely about the globe, and because it is unreasonable to limit the Government's ability to protect itself against acts of espionage on the basis of the place where such acts are committed."

The measure passed the House without a record vote, but must pass the Senate to become law.

### Ex-New Dealer Praises Red China

Socialism in China has received a big boost from Frank Coe, former U. S. Treasury official in the New Deal administration, but who resigned under fire, and who refused to tell a Congressional committee whether he had ever been a Communist. Coe's recent pro-Red China utterances are printed in a Communist magazine entitled "China Reconstructs," and published in Peiping and circulated throughout the United States and other non-Communist countries.

Coe once the \$20,000 a year secretary of the International Monetary Fund, was first named by Elizabeth Bentley, onetime courier for a Soviet spy network operating in Washington, D. C., as one of a group of Washington officials of the New Deal era who cooperated with the spy ring. Coe has denied participation in the conspiracy. In 1952 Coe was called before the Senate Internal Security Committee for questioning, but he invoked the Fifth Amendment against self-incrimination. His resignation as an official of the Monetary Fund was demanded, and Coe complied with the request. In 1956 Coe was called back before the same Senate Committee and denied he had ever participated in Communist spy activities, but when asked if he had ever been or was then a member of the Communist Party, he again invoked the Fifth Amendment.

In his article lauding the Red Chinese, Coe writes about what he called the "amazing" increases in China's production under the Communist regime in 1958. He claims production in 1958 was 60 per cent over that of 1957, and he predicts that by 1962 it "will rival that of the most advanced countries of the world."

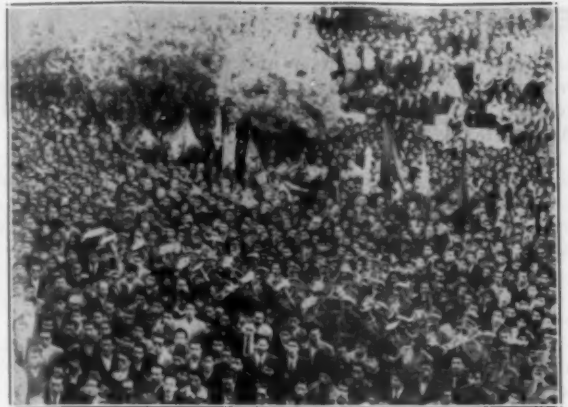
He concludes his article by asking whether such an achievement is possible. He answers his own question with a "Yes, it is. It is even probable. The Chinese people have shown that with Socialism such rapid progress is feasible. They can do it, they want to do it and, therefore, they will."

### American Negro Smears U.S.A. In Moscow

An American Communist who gained his travel rights as the result of the liberality of the U. S. Supreme Court, has been making hay, propaganda-wise, in Moscow and the Red press has been quick to utilize his utterances.

James E. Jackson, Jr., American Negro, obtained a passport to travel to France but lost no time, once he landed there, in hurrying off to Moscow to participate in the 21st Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

Jackson was one of a group of individuals to whom the State Department was forced to issue travel papers after the Supreme Court, in a 5 to 4 decision, ruled the Department could not withhold passports from



Bolivia Anti-U.S.A., (Yankee) Uprising Set Off Over Time Magazine Article

persons even though it felt such travel would be detrimental to the best interests of the United States. When he got his passport, Jackson was questioned by the Senate Internal Security Committee, but ducked for the Fifth Amendment when he was asked if he intended to visit Russia.

Jackson was quoted as saying in a speech in Russia, that "If President Eisenhower could say in truth what Premier Khrushchev stated, as a simple matter of fact—that there is not one political prisoner in the country—several of our comrades might be here to greet you on this extraordinary occasion—our national secretary, Comrade Eugene Dennis, our honorary chairman, Comrade William Z. Foster, Comrades Thompson, Flynn, Davis, Stachel, Loomer, Potash and others."

Americans know differently, but persons in other lands probably picture those listed as being in stocks or rotting in American prisons. Jackson knew better, but it is better for the Communist cause to spread the Big Lie wherever possible. Foster, although indicted for his part in the Communist conspiracy, has never been brought to trial and is running about freely. In



Algerian Rebels Shoot American News Photographer Homer Flint of Kansas (Right) and Wounded Companion Wm. Hoffs (Left) of Arkansas

our big-headedness, the American Government has treated him like anything but a political prisoner. Everytime his attorneys went into court with their story of his illness, a benevolent United States court agreed to a continuance for him. That has gone on and on, to the extent that the Government finally tired of the numerous delays, has practically abandoned efforts to bring him to trial. In the meantime the U. S. Supreme Court began handing down decisions which resulted in the freeing of many Reds.

As a matter of fact, none of the others mentioned in Jackson's tear-jerking speech to the Moscow Reds are in an American prison. They are not "political prisoners" as Jackson painted them to the stooges of the Kremlin. Jackson is a member of the National Executive Committee of the Communist Party in the United States, head of the Negro Committee and the Party organizer in the Southern States. Other Communists were in Moscow with Jackson, but their speeches were not made public, but one's reactions to things in Moscow are now appearing in the organ of the U. S. A. Communist Party.

## Congressional Committees' Constructive Records Revealed

Claims of Reds, left-wingers, liberals and their dupes that the two security committees of Congress—the Senate Internal Security Committee and the House Committee on Un-American Activities—have no legislative purpose, are refuted by a recent independent study by the Library of Congress of the work of these two committees between 1951 and 1958.

As for the work of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, the study reveals that bills were introduced in the House of Representatives embodying 80 recommendations made by this committee, all but two of which were introduced in Congress after 1949. Legislation enacted by Congress carried out 35 of these committee recommendations and twenty-six bills were still pending at the close of the 85th Congress. The Internal Security Act of 1950, the Communist Control Act of 1954, and various provisions of the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952, were among the more important of the legislative enactments.

Some of the recommendations made by the committee pertained more to policies to be followed by various executive agencies, than to legislative action. The conclusion is reached in this study that executive agencies of the Government have put into effect policies, orders, or regulations relating to 13 recommendations by the House committee, thus indicating substantial performance of the "legislative oversight" duties of the committee as required by Rule XII of the House of Representatives.

The recommendations of the Senate Internal Security Committee have been converted into 24 laws dealing with or related to the nation's internal security.

Commenting on the study of the work done by his committee, Sen. James O. Eastland, chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee and its Internal Security subcommittee, says:

"To most people there has never been doubt as to the vital legislative importance of investigations conducted by the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee.

"From time to time, however, there have been intimations from sources inimical to the subcommittee, that its legislative function is subject to question. Unfriendly witnesses, their associates and support-

## LISTENING IN On The RED PARTY LINE

When it comes to re-writing history, the Soviets cannot be topped. Facts mean nothing to them when they want to make a point. And their version of the wars of this century would certainly be news to most Americans. But let's listen to The Red Party Line—

\* \* \* \* \*

On February 23rd, 1959, Marshal Konstantin Rokossovsky, Deputy Defense Minister, issued a statement over the Moscow Radio, in which he said:

"On February 23, the Soviet people celebrate the anniversary of the valiant Soviet Army and Navy. The anniversary of the Soviet armed forces is a colorful and stirring page in the history of our people. Soon after the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution, our country was forced to beat off numerous attacks by international and internal reaction. On February 23, 1918, the first detachments of the Soviet Army defeated the troops of Kaiser Germany near Narva and Pskov. . . ."

According to the *World Almanac*, on March 3, 1918, the Bolsheviks signed the Brest-Litovsk peace treaty (with Germany), the most abject of surrenders by which Russia gave up the Baltic provinces, Lithuania and Finland. Lenin didn't think that their February 23rd victory was so great a success as now claimed.

"The greatest test of the strength and stability of the Soviet state and its armed forces was the great patriotic war." (World War II.) "While the Soviet people, under the leadership of the Communist Party, were engaged in peaceful, constructive labor, Hitler Germany treacherously attacked our country."

Apparently the "constructive labor" was the pact with Hitler, August, 1939; the Red invasion of Poland, September, 1939; invasion of Finland, November, 1939. To say nothing of the swallowing up of the Baltic states with whom Russia had a treaty.

"In December, 1941, the Hitler Army was defeated near Moscow. . . . Later in the great battle of Stalingrad . . . the Soviet forces inflicted crushing defeats on the enemy."

Again according to the *World Almanac*—"Germany attacked the Soviet Union June 23, 1941; took Minsk, Smolensk, Kiev, Kharkov, Orel; besieged Leningrad; fought a terrible battle in the ruins of Stalingrad August, 1942, and extended the Nazi lines to the Black Sea." Severe winter conditions turned the tide against Hitler forces in November, 1942.

"The Soviet Army also inflicted a decisive defeat on Imperialist Japan."

The Soviet did not declare war on Japan until August 8, 1945, never firing a shot. Japan accepted Allied terms unconditionally August 14, 1945. Up to the date the Soviet declared war on Japan, Russia had a nonaggression pact with Japan—in spite of being a part of the Allied forces.

"The armed forces of Britain, the United States and France, at that time forming an anti-Hitler coalition along with the Soviet Union, also contributed to the great victory over German fascism, mankind's mortal enemy."

Yet the Soviet had taken the side of German fascism and worked with the Nazis until Hitler broke the treaty. And how long could the Soviet have fought without Allied support and supplies?

"The Soviet Union has *never* attacked anyone and has no intention of doing so. Our aim is the peaceful building of a Communist society."

If that can be believed by anyone, it will be the height of credulity.

ers, sometimes renew the outworn charge which they sum up in the fallacious cliché: 'exposure for the sake of exposure.'

"This publication is no more than an objective compilation of facts, prepared by a disinterested agency, but it provides a powerfully effective refutation of allegations that our investigations do not serve a valid legislative purpose."

He pointed out that some investigations have led the Subcommittee to the conclusion that no new legislation was necessary. On this point he observed that "an investigation leading to such a conclusion may prove to have been fully as important as another investigation which showed the need for further laws."

The Study Report shows that, in addition to legislation, the Subcommittee's recommendations have resulted in 48 new or changed regulations by administrative or executive agencies, by further committee action and by the introduction of numerous bills which have not yet been translated into law. In addition to those which became law, several were approved by one house or the other, and two were passed by both houses. One of these failed of agreement in conference, the other was vetoed.

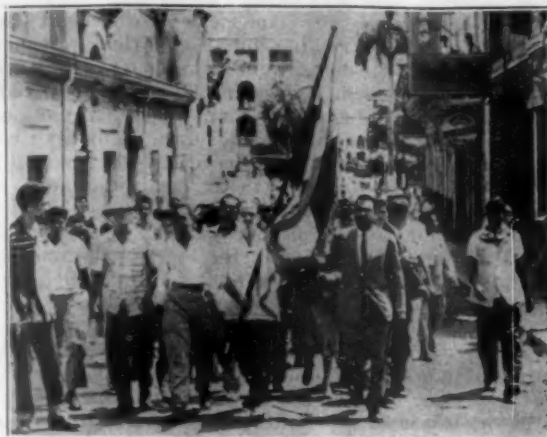
## American Youth To Attend Red Youth Affair

Fellow travelers and liberals are busy recruiting American youth for the big World Youth Festival engineered for several years by Kremlin fellow-travelers, to be held this year in Vienna, July 26 to August 4th. According to advanced propaganda issued by the Red sponsors, some 17,000 young people between the ages of 16 and 35 from 130 countries will attend. The events on the Festival program include seminars, discussions, concerts, exhibitions, sports events, cultural competition, meetings of working youth, rural youth, young scientists, religious youth, and youth in similar professions from all over the world. Recruitment of Americans is being handled by the U. S. Festival Committee which has headquarters in New York and with branches in 12 other cities, as well as on the campuses of Harvard, Reed, Antioch, Berkeley and other colleges.

The "New World Review," pro-Soviet publication says: "while the State Department, contrary to government bodies in most of the countries of the world, has taken a dim view of the Youth Festival in past years, it has apparently changed its position for the Vienna Festival by refraining from discouraging individuals who wish to attend, although organized attendance of U. S. youth is not to its liking."

"The Festival Committee is seeking to insure participation of American youth of *all points of view*, and its National Cultural Committee is recruiting talent to participate in *cultural events*. It reports that among the leading American personalities who have expressed their support of the Festival are Cyrus S. Eaton (Cleveland industrialist), Waldo Frank, Dr. John Somerville, Leonard Bernstein and Rockwell Kent." Kent and Frank have long Communist front records.

Even though the State Department may disapprove of participation in the festival, nevertheless it would be difficult to deny passports for travel of American youth to Austria, which is a non-Communist country. One group favorable to participation by American youth has set itself up to counter "the flood of misleading literature with which the Communist organizers



Panamanian "18th of February" Movement Demonstration in Celebration of Seizure of City Hall in February Uprising

have deluged American college campuses and youth organizations."

In 1957 a number of American youth and adults went to Moscow to the same Youth Festival and several violated State Department orders by sojourning into Iron Curtain countries or Communist China in violation of their passports.

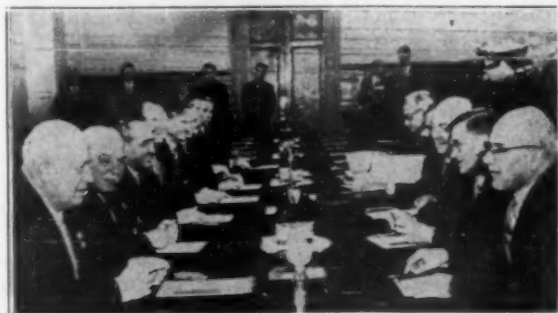
College and University student groups and youth organizations have been advised by the State Department against permitting the use of their names in connection with the "Festival" promotion activities.

There is a split within the American sponsor ranks. One group is headed by Joan Grant, with headquarters in New York City. This outfit has the approval of the "Festival's" International Preparatory Committee. Another group is known as the American Youth Festival organization, headed by Miss Barbara Perry. Its headquarters are in Chicago. Miss Perry who engineered last year's procession and went to the Festival in Moscow, was not among those who defied passport regulations by going to China.

Other non-Communist countries are not looking with great favor on the Youth Festival, which was originally organized and which has historically been dominated by the Reds.

As a matter of fact opposition to the Festival is reported to be running high even in Austria and the

(See ENEMY — page 28)



Wladislaw Gomulka (Right Forefront) Meets With Russian Dictator Khrushchev (Left Forefront) In Moscow, Denouncing U.S.A. and West. Gomulka Later Asks Huge Loan From U.S.A.



# COMMUNIST MENACE ABROAD

By PAUL R. BISH

Now that another Summit conference between the Western powers and Red Russia appears to be in the offing, people want to be certain that this is not going to prove a replica of what has gone before. Teheran, November, 1943; Yalta, Feb., 1945; Potsdam, July, 1945, and Geneva, July, 1955.

At all of these Summit conferences, except for Geneva, we appear to have been sold down the river. That is, our political leaders took Russian promises at face value, regardless of the warning throughout the history of Communist rule, of falsity, deceit, and connivings.

What people want to be sure of, is that our present day leaders do not go blindly into another Red trap which will squeeze from them sanctions of status quos of the Red hold over one-third of the world's surface, and by such settlement, free the Reds to new aggression in their world aim, a world of Communism.

What the American people would like to know, and what they are entitled to know, is what forces came to the fore that influenced President Roosevelt to surrender to Stalin at Yalta, the countries now swallowed up in Iron Curtain rule by Russia, and what happened that enabled China to become Communist-controlled, and eventually permitted it to seize Northern Korea and Tibet. What force prevented General MacArthur from pursuing the Red Chinese forces beyond parallel 38 in Korea, the industrial section of Korea? What forces isolated West Berlin into inner East Germany, in fact, what hidden power ordered Allied forces to hand over East Germany to the Reds, when it was in the clutches of the Western powers?

The West Berlin situation could become another Hitler type explosion, similar to that of Danzig, the free city he devoured to "free," as a beginning of the march into World War II. Were the powers that isolated West Berlin into a "free city" and which Russia now wishes to "liberate" a part of Communist planning force for World War III? The Reds have gained in intermediate wars by out-maneuvering non-Communist governments. It may now forge a war in which its puppets are forced to die in the battles on the fronts, while Russia and China do the nuclear fireworks from behind, and reap the harvests of such war.

There would be no Communist-controlled government in Russia if there had been no World War I.

There would be no Red China if there had been no World War II. There would be no Iron and Bamboo Curtain countries if there had been no post-World War II Summits, which gave power to the Reds to "mop up." Stalin demanded "friendly border" governments at the end of World War II. He got them in the control of Iron Curtain countries and evidently for Red China, in Tibet and northern Korea.

President Eisenhower is putting up a bold front. He says he will not be blackmailed by the Kremlin gang into any undue concessions at the approaching Summit. De Gaulle is even more plain in his bold announcement he will tolerate no Red Berlin. England is to date playing the middle, willing to concede points, but "not principles." The American people demand a staunch position in any further meetings with the Kremlin conspirators. A Munich like that of England's prior to World War II, will gain

nothing—it will only pave the way to further concessions to the Red beasts. Inch by inch to world Communism does not sweeten the smell of the odor.

Russia and China are militant. They are big bluffers, but their bluffs are not always heeded. Little Iran recently voided its treaty of 1921 with Red Russia, which it signed under pressure to permit the Reds to march an army through if need be. Khrushchev barks back that he will not recognize the voiding of the treaty. He warns Iran that a treaty with the U.S.A. will be looked on with disfavor. Iran voided the Russian treaty and entered into one with the U.S.A. regardless. The Soviet knocked Iraq out of the Baghdad treaty with the U.S.A., and warns Turkey, Iran and Pakistan to follow suit. Khrushchev assails the U.S.A. for its mid-east pacts, warns Russia will counter same. Nasser of Egypt took issue with the Kremlin over its hand in Iraq, Khrushchev warns Nasser to shut up and keep hands off. He does. Tito warns Nasser to play safe, close up on the Iraq issue, do not quarrel with Red boss Khrushchev.

Tibet wars against Red Chinese invaders, voids treaty with Red China, forced on that country. The battles are on with Red Chinese forces swarming into Tibet. Nehru says he will keep hands off in Tibetan troubles. Khrushchev voids allied agreement regarding Berlin and orders the Western powers to withdraw their armed forces and leave West Berlin to the mercy of the Reds. It appears to be a one-way street in which the Kremlin masters want to provide all of the traffic police and regulations.

Where is the do-nothing United Nations?

Any appeal to its Security Council would be vetoed by Russia. Russia now wants veto control over any Nuclear treaty. Why a treaty Russian controlled?

The Reds are instrumental in the uprising in South and Western Africa. They rioted and fought street battles with police in recent French elections. They gained political ground in Paris and other areas. They are forging troubles in Latin America, Iran, Japan and the Philippines. They are calling the shots and the free world is looking silently on.

Japan has two Communist forces harassing it today. Japan is gradually weakening to the pressure. A newly proposed treaty will rob the West of defense bases, due to Red Russia and Red Chinese protests.

India is plagued with Communist menace, with one of its fourteen States now under Communist control. In 1962 elections there is grave danger India will lose two to three more States to Communists. Italian Communists are attempting to forge new popular fronts. They are powerful enough to keep the government unstable. Reds demand an end to nuclear bases designed against Russian aggression in Italy. In Poland, the scene of meetings entertaining Communist Party officials from 70 countries, Gomulko called the Western powers "bankrupt," then had the gall to ask the U.S.A. to give Poland another \$200 million.

Russia, midst it all, is tightening the noose on its people. Purges are prevalent throughout Russia and the Iron Curtain countries.



Mr. Bish

## ENEMY — (Continued from page 26)

Festival's sponsors have taken emergency steps which would enable them to move the event to Red Prague, Czechoslovakia, if necessary. In Austria the affair is opposed by the National Union of Students and the Federation of Youth Groups.

British youth organizations have been told by their government to have nothing to do with the Festival.

## Harry Bridges Called By House Committee

Harry Bridges, head of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, has just returned from Russia where he was singing the praises of Communist unionism. Bridges has been called to appear before the House Committee on Un-American Activities, which desires to question Bridges about his sojourn to Russia and the Iron Curtain countries.

Bridges is destined to play an important role in the Pacific now that Hawaii has been made a state, because Bridges' powerful union exercises control over all shipping between the mainland and the fiftieth state. Bridges' union has for long been a powerful factor in the economic life of Hawaii and now that statehood has been approved, Bridges and his cohorts are bound to play an ever increasing role in determining who runs the islands and how.

The Federal Government on numerous occasions has attempted to deport the foreign-born pro-Red, Harry Bridges on charges of false claims of Communism in connection with his citizenship papers, but the Government has been unsuccessful in its efforts in court.

Jack W. Hall, one of Bridges' chief henchmen in Hawaii, has already declared that his politically strong union will support Democrat, John A. Burns, the present delegate to Congress from Hawaii for any job he may want — either as Senator, Representative or Governor. Hall was among those convicted of conspiracy to advocate the violent overthrow of the Government, but won freedom on the basis of one of the U. S. Supreme Court previous decisions. The Bridges-Hall union has for years been considered to have the Democratic Party in Hawaii in its hip pocket.

The union controls the Hawaiian dock workers, the sugar workers and the pineapple workers and is presently moving in on the employees of the retail business. Bridges union was kicked out of the CIO on the grounds that it was Communist controlled.

Communism has long been one of the major drawbacks to statehood for Hawaii.

During the statehood debate, Rep. John R. Pillion, (R-N.Y.), said, "The probable election of I.L.W.U.-endorsed representatives to the United States Congress will mean the Communist Party will exert a substantial influence upon these members of Congress. The Communist Party will have succeeded in infiltrating the United States Congress."

Statehood proponents in Congress attempted to minimize the Red threat; but Rep. Francis E. Walter, chairman of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, told the House that "There is no question but that Communist unions have a very strong hold on the economy of the island," and Hawaiian Governor William F. Quinn, probably the last appointed Governor of the islands, said, "We are perhaps a better goal of Communist activity than other places. We are taking more steps to keep Communists under control than most states."



*Chinese Red Dictator Mao Tse-tung (Center) and Cabinet Meet in Uchang, China, to Announce New Posts for Red Leaders as Famine Sweeps Part of China*

The legislature of Hawaii has had its own Subversive Activities Commission. Almost on the eve of the statehood vote in Congress the commission made a report to the legislature saying that "there has been no recent or current open activity of the formal Communist Party in Hawaii." The report admitted that Bridges' union continues to be the "chief stronghold for Communists and that the United Public Workers union retains identified Communists in staff jobs. The Commission found no openly identified Communist publication in circulation at the present time and that the agitation by the Longshoremen's Union, as related to Communist causes have in recent months abated. This included cancellation of the union's nightly radio program and abandonment of a Red-tainted newspaper.

## West Coast Alerted To Soviet Menace

Californians have been warned that Soviet secret agents are operating in Los Angeles County and are actively transmitting orders from the Kremlin to the "front" organizations set up by the Communist Party in the United States to further Russian aims. The information came from Matthew Cvetic, an undercover agent for the FBI for nine years, in an address which he gave on the Pasadena City College campus.

Cvetic said, "The Communist Party's aims are set



*Russian Masses Will Froth at Mouth When They View the American Home on Exhibit at Moscow World Fair This Summer*

forth in the Communist Manifesto concocted by Karl Marx. In simple language the Communists seek to overthrow 'existing systems.' Many Americans unfortunately don't understand that 'existing systems' means themselves."

In describing the operation of the Red network, Cvetic declared that the American Communist Party takes its orders from secret agents who travel the country as guests of embassies and consulates of Soviet-dominated nations. He said, "These agents contact other agents stationed in 'single' organizations and pass on instructions from the Kremlin. Such a front organization is the Los Angeles Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born. I know. I helped set it up as a Communist Party member."

Attacking another phase of the Red operation, Cvetic declared that money raised for allegedly "philanthropic purposes" through the Communist front organizations has been diverted by the Communist Party to finance its fight against the FBI and its director, J. Edgar Hoover, and such groups as the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

### 'Security Risk' Firings Sustained

A Philadelphia postman who had been fired as a "security risk" has lost his fight in the U. S. Court of Appeals for reinstatement, and a similar denial was made in the case of a former National Labor Relations Board employee fired under similar conditions. The dismissals occurred in 1954 and 1955.

In 1956 the U. S. Supreme Court ruled that the security program could not be applied to "non-sensitive" agencies. Since the pair did not sue for reinstatement until after the 1956 High Court ruling, the Government argued that they had forfeited their rights by waiting so long.

The postman was Albert Edgar Jones and the N.L.R.B. employee was George E. Evans. The Government argued that the two men failed to show that they were waiting for a specific case. The Appeals Court has ruled that a person does not lose his rights by waiting for the Supreme Court to decide a similar case, but that was not shown to be the circumstances in the delay of these two men.

### Schools Take Action Against Subversives

Court assistance is being sought by New York City's Board of Education in its fight against Communism in the schools. It has asked the State Court of Appeals for permission to discharge teachers who refuse to give information about their associates in the schools they once knew to be members of the Communist Party.

Dismissals on these grounds have been prohibited in a ruling by James E. Allen, State Commissioner of Education, and Leo A. Larkin, New York City Assistant Corporation Council told the court that the ruling is in effect nullifying the city's efforts to rid the school system of Communists. The Commissioner's office argued that the proposed ruling would "set teacher against teacher" and impair the morale of the school system.

Spurred by reports that atheism is being taught in the University of Texas, four legislators have drafted a bill which would require faculty members of all state-supported schools to sign an affidavit declaring that they believe in a Supreme Being. The sponsors of the bill claim they have evidence that atheism is also



*Peter Sergeyevich Deriaev, Highest Ranking Soviet official Yet to Defect to West, Supplies U. S. Intelligence with Intimate Knowledge of Lives of Soviet Leaders, Who Live Better Than America's Millionaires*

being taught at some private schools including the Southern Methodist University at Dallas.

Supporting their claim is the statement by one student claiming his professor of science scoffed at religion and suggested that students could spend their Thanksgiving time more profitably by studying their lessons than by praying. University officials and many clergymen were quick to defend the educational institutions but it appeared that an investigation by the legislature would be the outgrowth of the charges.

The school board of Bristol township near Levittown, Pa., has rescinded its earlier action naming its new 3 million dollar high school after an atomic scientist who lost his security clearance.

Originally it had been planned to call the new school the J. Robert Oppenheimer High School, but parents and veterans groups vigorously protested using the name of a man who was labelled a security risk and the board decided to name the school after Woodrow Wilson, President of the U. S. during World War I.

Oppenheimer's fraternizing with known Communists has made him a target of Congressional investigating committees as well as the Atomic Energy Commission. The Commission, although inferring he was loyal to this country, called him a security risk and refused to continue his security clearance.

### New Racial Front Launched

Carl Braden, 44, of Louisville, Ky., who was convicted of contempt of Congress recently in Atlanta, and who is field secretary for the Southern Conference Educational Fund, is now on the executive committee



of the *Committee to Combat Racial Injustice*, 141 Broadway, New York City.

Letters sent out by George L. Weissman, secretary of the committee, declares that the outfit "was organized at the behest of the leaders of the Negro Communist in Union County, North Carolina, a community which has been subjected to ferocious campaigns of intimidation, violence and economic reprisal, because of their determination to win their civil rights."

Weissman says the committee also helped "combat the frameup of Dr. A. E. Perry, vice president of the Union County NAACP, arrested and convicted on a trumped-up charge of performing an abortion on a white woman."

Like all organizations of this type, the letters are accompanied by an appeal for money. This one says, "Send a contribution to CCRI to help us defray the expenses of launching a protest movement that will stay the hand of the white supremacists and win a victory for the civil rights fight in this country."

### Union Leaders In All-Out For 1960 Elections

If anyone thought the labor union bosses were active in the 1958 campaign they have only had a preview of what the union leaders are already active in for 1960, when the union bosses will attempt to elect a President. Still gloating over their victories in Congressional and State elections in 1958, the labor leaders are not giving their union political experience a cooling off period, but are feeding them with propaganda through their labor press and holding political instruction sessions.

Declaring that the '58 election was but a weather-vane for a change in national attitudes toward liberalism, labor leaders openly declare "This is our chance" with respect to the Presidential election next year.

Union bosses have already launched a series of coast-to-coast meetings aimed at rallying union forces into a powerful local political organization to elect pro-union candidates with a "Labor Government as their goal.

Beginning with the initial rally in Huntington, W. Va., Labor's Committee on Political Education plans week by week sectional meetings through the month of June, these to be coordinated in the drive for a national political ticket.

Similar conferences were held last year and James L. McDevitt, a director of COPE, says "undoubtedly a major portion of our accomplishment in the November elections can be attributed to them." He said COPE's latest series "will give impetus to our efforts in the state and municipal elections this year leading to the National and Congressional elections in 1960."

The Senate Rackets Investigating Committee will include use of union funds for political activities in its coming investigations, one member of the committee has indicated. The committee wants to know whether certain union benefit funds have been drawn off for political purposes and whether Federal laws forbidding unions to participate in Federal election campaigns have been violated.

One fund in question is a "flower fund" of the United Auto Workers. This account is maintained for flowers for ill or deceased union members. At hearings it was admitted that this money was used for other purposes too. The committee may also look into the funds for the auto unions' "Solidarity House" in Detroit, which funds have been expended in elections.

Unions carried on an extensive campaign in six

states last year where right-to-work laws were an issue. Unions defeated the issue in five of the six states attempting to enact such laws. The "right-to-work" phrase applies to a section of a labor-management agreement wherein the union requires membership in its organization as a condition for employment in any industry organized by unions.

An attempt has been made in recent weeks to repeal Utah's and Indiana's right-to-work laws in the legislature. The repeal effort, led by labor-supported legislators, was defeated in both States.

Two more union leaders have been nabbed for bribery. Anthony Auriema, of Milburn, N. J., and George Braverman, of New York City, have been indicted on eight counts involving acceptance of \$14,500 in bribes from the personnel director of the C. F. Mueller Co., a Jersey City macaroni company. Auriema is president and Braverman business agent of local 262 of the United Bakery, Confectionery, Cannery and Food Service Workers union.

### Congress Moves To Spell Out 'Organize' For Courts

The tightening-up of the Smith Act to provide a clear-cut definition of the term "organize" has been unanimously approved by the U. S. House of Representatives and the gap in the drive against Reds created by recent Supreme Court decisions moves nearer to being closed. A similar bill was passed near the end of the last Congress, but the Senate failed to act.

In the Yates case the Supreme Court held that the word "organize" in the Smith Act referred only to the official organization of the Communist Party, and not to a continuing process or organization.

Thirty-nine different Communists were favorably affected by the Supreme Court's Yates case decision. They included the Bary case with seven defendants in the 10th Circuit at Denver; the Sentner case with five defendants in the 8th Circuit at St. Louis; the Brandt case with six defendants in the 6th Circuit at Cleveland; the Wellman case with six defendants in the 6th Circuit at Detroit; and the Kuzma case with five defendants in the 3rd Circuit at Philadelphia. The Government was authorized to retry the cases.

The Department of Justice reports that the Government dismissed the Kuzma and Yates cases, involving a total of 15 defendants, partly on the Court's definition of "organize" in the Yates case. Still under consideration are four cases involving 24 defendants. In addition, the Government, since the Yates case, has also dismissed, in part due to the "organize" definition in Yates, two conspiracy cases involving 17 Communists, which had not been tried at the time of the Yates decision.

The following is the definition of the word "organize" as incorporated in the Smith Act amendment just passed by the House of Representatives:

"As used in this section the term 'organize,' with respect to any society, group, or assembly of persons, includes the recruiting of new members, the forming of new units, and the regrouping or expansion of existing clubs, classes, and other units of such society, group, or assembly of persons."

The proposal would include within the term "organize," "the recruiting of new members, the forming of new units, and the regrouping or expansion of existing clubs, classes, and other units of such society, group, or assembly of persons." In the Yates case the Supreme Court stated that Congress intended that the term "organize" does not include such activities as

the recruiting of members, organizing of clubs within the framework of the Communist Party, etc., and that in its view the Communist Party was organized in 1945 and therefore evidence as to its organization was barred after the 3-year period of the statute of limitations.

## Chairman Maneuvers Against Anti-Red Bills

Outlook for legislation to counteract the Supreme Court decisions in Communist and related cases was still uncertain as Congress moved into its fourth month of the present session. Impetus was given the move to tighten laws on subversion by the action of the American Bar Association at its recent convention and which was related in these columns last month.

However, Rep. Emanuel Celler, chairman of the House Committee on Judiciary, through which these bills must clear, has made it clear he will "fight like hell" against the proposals. Among the more controversial pieces of legislation along this line are bills to include non-sensitive as well as sensitive Federal jobs subject to the loyalty program and to include theoretical advocacy of the overthrow of the Government as well as incitement to action in applying the Smith Act. The Supreme Court decisions eliminated non-sensitive jobs from loyalty action and also tossed out Communist cases on the grounds the action of the Reds did not constitute actual advocacy of the overthrow of the Government.

The Supreme Court's attitude in loyalty cases provoked a heated argument in the California legislature when the state's Attorney General advised a committee of the legislature to strike a loyalty oath from a pending tax exemption bill. The hot words were made in reference to action of the U. S. Supreme Court in ruling that a loyalty oath requirement for organizations claiming tax exemption as non-profit organizations in California was unconstitutional.

The report of the American Bar Association met with both favorable and unfavorable reaction, but for the most part the principles set forth were applauded in most circles. The New York County Bar Lawyers Association board of directors announced an action that they opposed "any attempt to curtail the jurisdiction" of the Supreme Court but denied its action was inconsistent with that of the American Bar Association.

## Union Official Appeals Conviction

Abraham Flaxer, former president of the now defunct Public Workers of America, is still trying to have his contempt conviction set aside, and the Supreme Court has his latest plea under consideration.

The contempt charge grew out of his appearance before the Senate Internal Security Committee on October 5, 1951, for which he was convicted and sentenced to two months in prison and fined \$1,000. He has been fighting the conviction ever since in a series of appeals.

## COMMUNISTS — (Continued from page 2)

said: "You see, there is a premise in your question, simple though it may be. The premise is that I worked for the Communist Party."

"Well," Congressman Walter asked, "have you?"

"I refuse to answer that question on the grounds previously stated," Kandel said.

The Committee subpoenaed Sirkka Toumi Lee, Claire Friedman Round, and Fred Hallengren — all of whom relied on the privileges in the Fifth Amendment.

Among the persons whom Charles M. Craig, Sr. identified as Communists was Milton Seif, an electric worker employed at Bethlehem Steel Company. In response to subpoena he appeared before the Committee, with counsel, on May 9, 1957.

Arens produced a transcript of a hearing conducted in March of 1956 by the executive board of the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America in which Seif had denied that he was, or had ever been, a Communist.

"Did you tell the truth when you were interrogated as to whether or not you were then, or had been, a member of the Communist Party?" Arens asked.

"I am advised," Seif said, "to plead the Fifth Amendment."

"Are you now a Communist?"

Seif gave the standard reply: "I plead the Fifth."

At this point Arens produced a reproduction of an affidavit dated September 1, 1950, and signed Milton Seif. After examining the document, Seif admitted that the signature appeared to be his.

A significant portion of this affidavit reads: "... I do further certify and affirm that I am not a member of a subversive organization... that I am not a member of an organization which engages in or advocates, abets, advises, or teaches, or a purpose of which is to engage in or advocate, abet, advise, or teach activities intended to overthrow, destroy or alter, or to assist in the overthrow, destruction or alteration of, the Constitutional form of Government of the United States, or of the State of Maryland, or of any political subdivision of either of them, by revolution, force, or violence..."

Arens then asked: "At the time you affixed your signature to that document, were you a member of the Communist Party?"

"I refuse to answer that question," Seif said.

But that is not all. Although Arens presented document after document to Seif, he accorded each one, for all practical purposes, the same treatment.

Finally Arens inquired whether Seif was acquainted with Charles M. Craig, Sr. and Mary Markward, but Seif refused to answer the question.

"Both of these persons," Arens declared, "have laid their liberty on the line. If they falsified their testimony, they will be prosecuted for perjury. They said they knew you as a Communist. We want to give you the opportunity to deny it while you are under oath. Do you care to avail yourself of that opportunity?"

"Under the circumstances," Seif said, "I have to plead a good friend of mine which is the Fifth Amendment..."

The other two individuals whom Craig named as Communists and who were interrogated by the Committee — Otto Yerrell and Abraham Kotelchuck — likewise utilized the Fifth Amendment when asked whether they were Communists.

From the foregoing evidence, it would appear that there are thousands of Communists in the United States. And, for Professor Lovett's edification, we may point out that a rather considerable crop of individuals in and about Baltimore refused, under oath, to deny that they were Communists.

The Committee found a comparable situation in New Orleans, New Haven, San Francisco, Buffalo, and elsewhere.

It is clearly evident that all about us are Communists working frantically toward the realization of Lenin's

prophecy. They are active in your community and mine—in clubs, business firms, schools, and even in churches!

Yes, Professor Lovett, there are Communists in America. They are even in your own back yard. And for us to fail to recognize the fact and take positive measures on the subject is a major tragedy.

### FAMED — (Continued from page 14)

were high and dangerous. Within 200 yards of safe Confederate soil, the boat overturned.

The gold pieces were tied to Mrs. Greenhough, and because of this and her heavy black skirts, she quickly sank. Her body was found next morning on the beach.

Even in death, however, Mrs. Greenhough had performed a service for the Confederacy and had outwitted the Union. On her body were found the \$2,000 in gold pieces.

She also had helped Allan Pinkerton, however, to learn some lessons about spies. After his experiences with Mrs. Greenhough, Pinkerton set up a counter-spy ring that made it extremely difficult for any more Confederate spies to get information out of Washington.

### SACRAMENTO — (Continued from page 16)

Next on the junket of collectivist gatherings was the conclave at San Francisco in October, 1958, when NAHRO ("1313") marked its 25th anniversary conference. Elements came from Federal, State, and local governments; HHFA (Housing and Home Finance Agency), an "authority" type body attached to the Federal executive branch.

Also represented was Ford Foundation's notorious Fund for the Republic with its interests in Race and Housing; and AMA, the "1313" adjunct with strings tied to an international branch at The Hague, Holland; also representatives of Webb & Knapp, the largest land redeveloping firm in the world.

It was at the First International Seminar on Urban Renewal held recently at The Hague, that the idea of destroying cities was proposed. "Disposable cities" would be done away with following brief usage, after which the knock-down would be followed by build-up, similar to present urban renewal tax-supported operations in the United States. The idea shocked delegates from many countries, as it was proposed by a professor from Columbia University in New York.

Still another national get together was achieved by the collectivists, again in Washington, D. C. This meeting in November, 1958, was taken over by the pseudo-liberals, in spite of its sponsors, the U. S. Chamber of Commerce.

NAHRO ("1313") and NAHB officials were praised from the platform of this conference, National Conference of Metropolitan Growth, and a check list was circulated from International City Managers Association ("1313") that posed questions concerning urban renewal and "metro" promotion.

Luther Gulick reportedly startled the assembled business leaders by his critical remarks about the republican form of American government, when he said: "If the Devil had looked for a technique to prevent the people who live in a metropolitan area from agreeing among themselves as to how they will solve their metropolitan problems, it is hard to see how a more effective and disruptive instrument of governmental chaos could have been invented than the fractionalization of local governments and local leadership we have

now evolved for ourselves in these United States."

The ideology is rampant, of course, in pro-world government circles, and Gulick allegedly repeated it twice for effect.

Gulick really shocked the businessmen, also reporters from the press, by stating that the "metro" undertaking, which includes urban renewal and redevelopment, would cost trillions of dollars within the near future. Urban renewal's "Sacramento Plan" fits into the Gulick-drawn picture.

Seemingly aware that the meeting had been sabotaged by radicals, an official of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce which upholds competitive private enterprise, jumped to his feet to comment. He said: "Chicago had a fire—and a new Chicago grew from the ashes. San Francisco was leveled to the ground—and a new San Francisco emerged from the rubble. No one had ever heard of national treasury funds for urban renewal in that day and age. The present challenge calls for abiding confidence in the spirit of American voluntary action."

The high-handedness of radical promoters and public officials exploiting unconstitutional features of contemporary urban renewal projects, including the "Sacramento Plan," disqualifies the movement as an action in voluntarism. All storm warnings point to the fact that urban renewal and its reprehensible and unconstitutional features, if promoted, will help to sink the United States into economic and social bankruptcy.

Signs of citizen revolt against the urban renewal and redevelopment movements are evident, expressed in citizen disgust against urban renewal's mass evacuations of American citizens from their homes, as occurred in Detroit's Corktown, Los Angeles' Sawtelle, and which is currently being attempted at Bunker Hill in California.

Intelligent opposition to redevelopment, subsidy-style, is active in North Tonawanda, N. Y., and in Benicia, San Diego, and South Pasadena, California. In Arizona, a mimeographed letter written in Spanish is warning Spanish-speaking homeowners of the urban renewal encroachment. In Plymouth, Michigan, a citizen has challenged the city council's request for urban renewal funds; he objected to the Federal Government's becoming the mortgager in the construction phase, and reminded that the first plank in Karl Marx's Manifesto is elimination of private property.

Federal Government now owns 22 per cent of the land in the United States, more than fifty per cent in California, and substantial percentages in other States.

Further reaction against urban renewal and redevelopment continues. Just last November, voters of Arlington County in Virginia *did not approve* a proposed County Redevelopment and Housing Authority.

In New Orleans, Federal urban renewal was tossed out a few years ago; in its place operates a locally sponsored improvement program.

An equally stern rebuke issued from a high tribunal recently: The Supreme Court of Florida declared the Florida Slum Clearance and Redevelopment Law unconstitutional in the case of *Adams v. Housing Authority of City of Daytona Beach*. (Reported in 60 Southern 2nd 663).

These and other evidences of citizen awakening may serve to slow down the attack upon ownership of private property in the United States. Review of Communist William Z. Foster's book, *Toward a Soviet America*, reveals that the United States is appallingly far down the path on which the trickery of urban renewal, including Soviet-style community redevelopment, is one of the stepping stones.



## TURNING SEARCHLIGHT ON REDS

By WALTER S. STEELE

The Communist Party leaders in the United States have taken on new life. Heartened by the change in the "political" and "moral" atmosphere on the home front following the Supreme Court actions in setting aside State sedition laws, and in seriously crippling the enforcement of the (Federal) Smith Act, including complications of the National Security Control Act enforcements in citing subversive organizations, and added to that the challenge by the Kremlin on the international front, which concentrates the public mind on the dangers of war, the Communists in the United States feel they are again safe to step out in their agitational, organizational and conspiratorial operations.

Taking these cues, the Reds announced recently that since "McCarthyism has sustained a heartening defeat in our country, American reaction has in fact sustained a number of defeats on the political as well as moral front," and, "We say this because it must be made clear that the prevailing political atmosphere permits increasing activities with lessening danger of victimization." Therefore, the head of the agit-prop organ of the party in the United States, Wm. L. Patterson, negro, and long active in upper circles of the party, issues the call, "Let's be bolder."

The above admonitions came on the heels of a statement of J. Edgar Hoover, Chief of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in Washington, D. C., who said, "Sensing a more favorable atmosphere, the Communist Party, U.S.A., and its dupes, and sympathizers, gained further courage and became more vocal in their attacks upon law enforcement and other professions which are dedicated to preserving our freedoms."

The atmosphere generally, began in the wake of a series of Supreme Court decisions in which the position of the Communists in various court cases were upheld by the high court. The higher court took the teeth out of the Federal laws, and set aside what it termed were duplicating State laws and overruled varied security regulations used by Government departments.

Congress now in session is considering legislation to restore these powers to the Federal and State Governments, but it is having difficulty in enactment of such laws, due to what the Communists above acclaim the favorable "political atmosphere" reflected in last year's election results.

Lower courts following the line set by the high court, are still in most instances, lowering the barriers for the Reds. In Ohio, where six top Communists have been granted a retrial, pleading by their lawyers that the \$60,000 bails were a drain on the finances of the Reds and their friends, the Court lowered the bails to \$6,000, enabling the Communists to put their \$54,000 difference into other channels of operations. Those now under a total of \$6000 bail, awaiting retrial, include Joseph Brandt, George Watt, Mrs. Lucy Bethencourt, Frank Hashman, Anthony Krehmarek, and Martin Chancey.

In Colorado, Communists given a retrial, now out on bail, in recent rehearings gained the help of the former Chancellor of the University of Colorado, Dr. Robert L. Stearnes, now President of the thirty-million-dollar tax deductioned Boettcher Foundation, as a defense witness.

Falling in line with the Reuther-CIO-AFL demand on Congress for extraordinary spending to "stimulate

employment," the Communists went to work, setting March 14-21 as a nationwide "Aid the Jobless Week" and ordering all local units and cells, to concentrate on and to wage a nationwide agitational drive among workers' organizations and social agencies.

Meantime the Communists with their nationwide chain of publications and pamphleteering agencies, have added three more publications to their list, one, the "Workers Advance," organ for the Indiana section, and N. J. "Party Life," and "Steel Worker," organ for the Communist Party of Pennsylvania, to agitate in the coming steel strike.

Top notchers, back in the limelight, include Claude Lightfoot, now state chairman of the Communist Party of Illinois, Sam Kushner, Vice Chairman and James West, Secretary of the Illinois section; Grace Hutchins, Anna Rochester, Jessica Smith, Elizabeth Gurney Flynn, Jack Stachel, again member of the National Committee, Joe North, freshly returned from the revolution in Cuba, Hyman Lumer, National Agit-Prop (Educational) Director, Walter Lowenfels, Wm. Weinstone, Wm. Albertson, James Davis, Jr., latter two of the national and State of New York Executive Committees of the Party, Wm. Z. Foster and others.

Hyman Lumer recently addressed the students of the University of Pittsburgh.

The Fund For Social Analysis organized last year to "increase the study of Marxian theory," has already doled out several grants to the Red brethren. Grants have gone this year to Martin Sklar, graduate student from the middle west, in the amount of \$2,000 for the analysis of the "development of U.S.A. Imperialism"; \$1,500 to Professor Paul A. Bural, of Stanford University, for the analysis of "monopolist capitalism in the U.S.A.," and \$1,000 to Professor Herbert L. Aptheker, for what, is not made known. The latter is active "lecturing" on Marxism throughout the mid-west and far west.

In keeping with the worldwide celebration of International Women's Day, first instituted by Communists in Germany in the early 1900's, the Communists of the U.S.A. set up this spring, a "Progressive Women's Committee," calling it "Women In Action," which held a session in New York City and spread their pro-Red lines through party presses in keeping with the international women's event. Sponsors here were: Grace Hutchins, Anna Rochester, Elizabeth Gurney Flynn, Anita Bloch, Charlotta Bass, Helen Alfred, Shirley Graham, Mrs. Eslanda Robeson, and others.

In another celebration, this a memorial affair, which are likewise turned into money raisings and party affairs, was that of the memorial gathering in honoring their deceased leader Isreal Amter. Some 100 attended the affair in Valhalla, N. Y., with Wm. Weinstone, of the National Committee and Wm. Albertson in the double role of National Committeeman and State of N. Y. Secretary of the party, officiating.

The American Humanist Assn., with national headquarters at Yellow Springs, Ohio, held its national annual convention in N. Y. C. recently with Herman Muller speaking on the philosophy of the late Professor John Dewey of Teachers College, Columbia University, N. Y. C. Dr. Brock Chisholm, Director General of the World Health Organization also spoke. Muller was formerly on the faculty of the University of Indiana, and is among the top leaders of the United World Federalists. Corliss Lamont presided.

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It proves by the hidden pronouncements of the foremost Red leaders, that Communism has never been a "workers' movement" and is not a "workers' government," and never was so intended, regardless of the Communist propaganda to the contrary. (p. 7)

It proves that the movement was not, and is not a "proletarian" movement in behalf of the proletariat and for the annihilation of the "bourgeoisie" or "Capitalist," but is aimed at destruction of the great "middle class." (p. 17)

It proves that "co-existence" is but a sham

to mislead and catch off guard, non-Communist countries; (p. 10) that diplomatic relations are but Communist weapons for propaganda and espionage, and the means of peaceful aggression; (p. 13) that demands for "liberation" of colonies is a Trojan horse, and for the advancements of civil strife, leading to Communist annexations; (p. 4) that world trade is for political, and not for economic advancement; (p. 18) that disarmament and peace proposals are for the purpose of disarming the non-Communist world; that "democracy" and "People's government" are masks for brutal dictatorships. That socialization of land and property, the tools of production and the communication (p. 17) and education (p. 5) are in the interest of a self-anointed clique controlling the one party political system of Communism, enslaving the masses, under such dictatorship to the chains of Communist philosophy; that employment is free only insofar as one must work or starve, at the wage, and conditions, craft, and place, designated by the dictatorship. (p. 8)

Social security, as practiced under Communism is in fact a leveling and imprisoning tool of the dictatorship over the worker.

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